





**T**O LET—CABINET ORGAN. FRED'K  
W. BLANCHARD, 103 N. Spring st.



## SPECIAL NOTICES.

**Two Cents a Word for First Insertion.**  
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**CHRISTIAN SERVICE—BIBLE**  
class, 10-30 a.m., California Hall,  
1194 S. Spring. All invited.

**Society Notices.**  
Spiritualists and INVESTI-  
gators. The following are the names of the  
Professors of the Spiritualist Society, who will  
be present at the lecture on "The Science of the  
Spirits," given by the Rev. Dr. J. H. Stranger,  
cordially invited to St. John's Church. The  
Grand and the Service daily prayer at 8 a.m.  
and 7:30 p.m. Vespers at 6 p.m. Rev. Dr. J. H.  
Stranger, rector.

**DISHER A. BEALS, AN INSPIRA-**  
tional speaker of national fame, will  
lecture before the Los Angeles Spiritualist So-  
ciety, at the California Hall, 1194 S. Spring, at  
7:30 p.m. The subject of the lecture will be  
"The Science of the Spirits." Admission free.

**WANTED.**  
Wanted—LOW-GRADE GOLD  
mine within 10 to 25 miles of Los  
Angeles, convenient to water and railroad.  
Full particulars apply to J. C. OLIVER & CO.,  
box 981, St. Louis City, Mo. 10

**WANTED TO BUY TWO DESIRABLE**  
lots in good neighborhood, with make a  
small cash payment. Reasonable. Address P. 100,  
TIMES OFFICE.

**WANTED—SMALL HOUSES ON THE**  
installment plan. If your property is  
mortgaged or sold on the installment plan, bring it  
to me. DELA MONTE, 121 S. 1st St. 10

**WANTED—MODERN-BUILT COTTAGE**  
3 rooms, on good lot, southwest hand,  
preferred about \$1000; would pay cash for bar-  
gain. Address J. C. OLIVER & CO., box 981, St. Louis  
City, Mo. 10

**WANTED—FOR A CUSTOMER.**  
A large second-hand burglar-proof safe;  
must be a good article and cheap. NO-  
LAN & SMITH, 225 S. Broadway. 10

**WANTED—WE HAVE A CLIENT WHO**  
wishes to invest about \$40,000 in income  
property, and desires several. J. C. OLIVER &  
CO., 237 W. First. 10

**WANTED—SECOND-HAND BUCK-**  
board in good order, or will exchange a  
nice open buggy for same. Address J. C. OLIVER &  
CO., 237 W. First. 10

**WANTED—WE WANT HOUSES AND**  
lots to sell. We have a large number of houses  
and lots to sell. Address J. C. OLIVER & CO.,  
box 981, St. Louis City, Mo. 10

**WANTED—BOOKKEEPER'S STANDING**  
look or wa. Apply to J. C. OLIVER & CO.,  
box 981, St. Louis City, Mo. 10

**WANTED—A LOT CHEAP FOR CASH.**  
between Pico and Washington sts. W. 17th  
st. preferred. Apply 1433 DELONG ST., Mon-  
day. 10

**WANTED—MORRIS PAYS 50 PER**  
cent. more for second-hand clothing than  
other dealers. Send postal. 1114 Commercial.  
10

**WANTED—PAID FOR FUR-**  
ture. Address J. C. OLIVER & CO., box 981,  
St. Louis City, Mo. 10

**WANTED—A LOT CHEAP FOR CASH.**  
between Pico and Washington sts. W. 17th  
st. preferred. Apply 1433 DELONG ST., Mon-



**TO LET.**

One Cent a Word for Each Insertion.

To Let.—Rooms.

TO LET—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with board, for gentlemen, in private family, in a beautiful residence of city. Rent, 50 cents; water, light, cable or electric cars—25 cents extra.

TO LET—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, sunny rooms, every convenience, beautiful, elevated and healthy, 1 block of Times & cars, rooms, \$10 up; board, \$12. N. Y. 8

TO LET—AT THE NOBLE WINTHROP, 3304, 3522 and 354 S. Spring st., over Allen & Co., 1000 Broadway, elegant furnished rooms. HENRY E. BIEWEND, proprietor.

TO LET—THE ADAMS; FIRST CLASS, sunny, airy, comfortable, furnished, at \$1 per bed to \$3 per month, upwards. Inquire at 45 STORE, cor. Second and Adams.

TO LET—SUNNY, FURNISHED or unfurnished, with or without board, anything first-class, rates reasonable. HOGAN, 1000 Broadway.

TO LET—FINELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, first-class in every particular, rates reasonable. THE MADISON, Main st.

TO LET—NEWLY FURNISHED, DECORATED suite of 4 rooms, gas, bath, bay windows, French doors, Main st., 818. MATTHEWS, S. Hill st.

TO LET—THE ROCKER BLOCK NO. 2, 241 S. Main st., handsomely furnished and heated sunny front rooms and offices; gas bath.

TO LET—THE ROBESON; NEATLY furnished, desirable, comfortable, furnished privates. 522 TEMPLE ST. Terms apply.

TO LET—"CALDERWOOD," 308 S. MAIN st.; furnished rooms, single or en suite, with or without board, at reasonable rates.

TO LET—IRVING, 220 S. HILL ST.; large, desirable rooms, with modern conveniences, with or without board, at reasonable rates.

TO LET—3 ROOMS, COMPLETELY FURNISHED for light housekeeping; adults & child. Apply 141 N. BUNKER HILL.

TO LET—A LARGE, SUNNY FRONT ROOM, with bath, furnished. 445 S. VE ST., third door from Fifth st.

TO LET—NEWLY FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms, one block from the Court-house, 522 Temple st.

TO LET—3 DESIRABLE FURNISHED rooms, east and south front, housekeeping or otherwise, at reasonable rates.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, single or en suite; housekeeping or otherwise. 219 N. OLIVE.

TO LET—2 LARGE UNFURNISHED sunny papered rooms, en suite, with sink, bath, etc. 510 W. SECOND.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, FOR HOUSEKEEPING, 3 large rooms downstairs and 2 upstairs, with bath, etc. 510 W. SECOND.

TO LET—SUNNY, FURNISHED ROOMS, housekeeping privileges; board if desired. 524 N. 2ND ST.

TO LET—FIRST FLOOR, OF HOUSE,

1 sunny rooms, lawn, flowers, lovely locale. 3  
936 HILL ST. 5

“O LET—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable or for housekeeping, very cheap. S. HOPKIN ST. 7

“O LET—LARGE NEWLY FURNISHED sunny rooms, with grate. 316 W. 4th St. 5

“O LET—3 FURNISHED ROOMS FOR housekeeping, \$14. A. BARLOW, 118 S. 3rd St. 5

“O LET—LOWER FLOOR, 3 ROOMS furnished for housekeeping. 555 HILL, 7

“O LET—DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS. THE PILGRIM STATION 539 Tenth St. 5

“O LET—FURNISHED SUITES FOR housekeeping, 69, 512, 515 MAPLE AVE. 5

“O LET—2 FURNISHED ROOMS FOR housekeeping, 48, 514 S. FLOWER ST. 6

“O LET—3 UNFURNISHED HOUSES, 121, 123, 124 S. 3RD ST. 5

“O LET—BEAUTIFUL SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms. 517 S. BROADWAY. 6

“O LET—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, cheap. 423 E. SEVENTH ST. 5

“O LET—UNFURNISHED ROOMS, 563 S. SEVENTH ST. 11

**TO LET—HOUSES.**

“O LET—A NICE 8-ROOM, 2-STORY residence, with gas, electric, cable and only about 5 minutes walk from center business; price \$20 per month; house nice; very good condition. S. POLAN & SONS, 228 W. Second. 5

“O LET OR FOR SALE—LARGE 14-ROOM, 2-STORY, 2-BATH, 2-KITCHEN, 2 ACRES partly in fruit, enclosed with poultry; dry, healthy location. Apply on premises. J. H. HEDDEN, 1011 1/2 S. 10th St. 5

“O LET—HOUSES—4 ROOMS FLOWER ST. 4; 4 rooms Howard st. 6; 6 rooms Bunker Hill, 11; 10 rooms 10th St. 10; 10 rooms Washington; 11 rooms Grand ave. ABOTT & YOUNG, 121 S. Broadway. 5

“O LET—E. W. KNOWS THAT THE only place you will find your home of your own in any part of the city? Don't rent! Buy! 1000 S. 10th St. LYONS & CO. BROKERS, 211 W. First st. room 22. 5

“O LET—NEAR TEMPLET-SIDE POWER house, half of double house, 2 rooms, bath, kitchen, 2 bedrooms, 2 closets, 2 porches, 2

**T**O LET—6-ROOM COTTAGE, 213 N. Grand. Ground covered by 100 ft. x 150 ft. 15 GRAND AVE. or TO DUTCHER DRY GOODS CO., 501 S. SPRING. or rent \$15.

**T**O LET—MODERN 4 ROOM HOUSE, 400 N. FIGUEROA. COTTAGE 6 rooms, newly painted and papered, near Temple st. and electric car line, \$15 per month. Call 200 W. 10TH ST.

**T**O LET—RESIDENCE PROPERTY, 1028 S. Howe at. All modern conveniences. Apply at PREMISES or address E. H. CRIPPEN, 1719 Broadway.

**T**O LET—9-ROOM, 2-STORY, VERY convenient, 228 W. 45th st., near Lexington ave. OWNER, H. S. ROLLINS, BROADWAY.

**T**O LET—NICE COTTAGE OF 7 rooms, all modern conveniences, 1719 Broadway. Rent per month \$15.00. Apply Main 6.

**T**O LET—6-ROOM HOUSE ON SORELLO STREET, NEAR 10TH ST. Apply E. H. CRIPPEN, 1719 BROADWAY.

**T**O LET—STANLEY, 227 W. Second at. 5

**T**O LET—6-ROOM HOUSE WITH CUPBOARD-WIN. ST. 2nd St. at. 5

**T**O LET—BATH SEWER, cement walks, 17 with water closets. Call 200 W. 10TH ST.

**T**O LET—8 ROOM NO. 831 S. OLIVE ST. \$22. Water free. F. H. PIEPER & CO., 68 S. Broadway.

**T**O LET—5-ROOM HOUSES, NICE homes one with stable. FINNEY, 27 W. 21st.

**T**O LET—HOUSES ALL OVER THE city. C. A. SUMNER & CO., 107 Broad.

**T**O LET—4-ROOM COTTAGE, CLOSE IN, inquire 216 S. BROADWAY.

**T**O LET—COTTAGE, 4 ROOMS, 413 S. 10TH ST. Call 200 W. 10TH ST.

**T**O LET—MODERN 7 ROOM HOUSE, Call 200 W. 10TH ST.

**To Let—Furnish House**

**T**O LET—A NICE FURNISHED house of 9 rooms with closets, bath, kitchen, range, sink, new lawn, fruit, flower beds, etc. Call 200 W. 10TH ST. or write to barn, on street, car line in place at neighborhood) will take board for man and his wife. Call 200 W. 10TH ST.

**T**O LET—COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS, plainly furnished, nice surroundings, on a responsible party, 137 W. 17TH ST. Call 200 W. 10TH ST.

**T**O LET—NICELY FURNISHED

house of 5 or 6 rooms and stable, 80. 5  
rooms, 100. 10  
rooms, 100. 10  
HILL AVE. 5  
N. JUNE 5  
TO LET—2-STORY, 9-ROOM HOUSE, 4  
rooms, mostly furnished; gas, large lot, stable, 100. 10  
rooms, 100. 10  
TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE, 4  
rooms, piano bath, pantry, closets, pleasant location, 80. 10  
rooms, 100. 10  
TO LET—6-ROOM HOUSE IN FLAT FURNISHED, bath, gas, etc. close in. Taylor 102 Broadway. 5  
TO LET—10 OR 12 FURNISHED HOUSES. J. C. OLIVER & CO., 237 W. Fifth St. 5  
To Let—Land.  
TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSES—4 rooms, large home, by the month \$50; by the year \$40 per month. 5  
7 rooms, beautiful grounds, 450. 5  
rooms, 100. 10  
5 rooms, cosy and comfortable \$30, also 5  
location, 80. 10  
5 138 S. Spring St., also 5  
TO LET—20 ACRES SANDY LOAM good corn or potato land, 10 miles out, 100. 10  
1000 ft. 10  
1000 ft. 10  
included \$60. M. SALSBERY, owner 10  
1000 ft. 10  
TO LET—100 ACRES GOOD LAND in Antelope Valley; good house, barn, well, windmill and all under; very low terms to city party. ANTELOPE VALLEY BANK, Lancaster, Cal. 11  
TO LET—FOR TERM OF YEARS 20 acres ranch, the best sandy loam in HAPPY VALLEY. 12  
TO LET—5 TO 20 ACRES IRRIGABLE land south of city. Maps and Figures sent to city party. 5  
444 14th Ave. 5  
The Dates.  
The opening at Miss Jordan's will occur on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 10th, 11th and 12th inst. This is the great event in Los Angeles and vicinity, and it takes place the famous "old time" way. The display this year will be the largest and the most successful it is understood, be unusually sumptuous.







## SWEEP BY A CYCLONE

A Scene of Devastation in the Southern States.

Cleveland Said to Have Arranged a Bond Issue.

Sensational Disclosures About the Gate City Bank.

Two Atlantic Freight Vessels Long Overdue—Indications to Follow the Chicago Building Catastrophe—Secretary Halford Off for Europe.

COLUMBUS (Ga.), March 4.—[By the Associated Press.] Last night a terrible windstorm swept across several counties fifty miles north of Columbus, doing great damage, and causing considerable loss of life. The storm came from the northeast, and struck Greenville, the county seat, about 8:30, demolishing the business portion of the town and many dwellings. Thirty-eight stores and dwellings are reported blown down, and but three business houses in the whole town are now left intact. Every house is damaged to a greater or less extent. Only one person was killed, and none injured. Odessa, a small town near Greenville, is reported completely swept away, and six persons were killed. At Woodbury, ten miles east of Greenville, houses were blown down and trees uprooted, but no lives were lost. Near Woodbury, however, two negroes and one white child were killed. Many are reported seriously injured. At Molena, a church, academy, planing mill, two stores and several residences were blown down, and five lives were lost, a white woman, Mrs. Fell, and four negroes.

The telegraph wires are down, trains are delayed and but meager information can be obtained. Advices from Piedmont, near Molena, report only two houses out of twenty standing. A lady named Hanks was killed and her parents injured. Almost every one in town suffered some injury. It is impossible to estimate the damage done at this time.

### DESTRUCTION EVERYWHERE.

The Track of the Cyclone Three Hundred Yards Wide.

MEMPHIS (Tenn.), March 4.—[By the Associated Press.] The havoc wrought by the cyclone in this section last night was incalculable. The scene at Marion, Miss., beggars description. The main track is 300 yards wide, and everything in its path was swept away, the wreckage of houses being scattered for miles along its course. The cyclone fortunately struck only the northern portion of the town, which is but sparsely populated. The injured are: J. Harrison and wife, George Nailers, Mrs. White, Mrs. Meader and daughter, both killed. Half a mile of telegraph poles are blown down, and four settlements of negro cabins destroyed, but no one seriously injured. The town of Toombs, Miss., is almost completely wrecked and a number of people injured. At Keating the negro settlement is almost completely destroyed. In Kewanee several residences are destroyed and Willie Webb killed. Pachuta was also swept by the cyclone, a number of buildings destroyed and John Lovett killed.

### THE GATE CITY BANK.

Sensational Disclosures Made in the Trial of Horace Owens.

ATLANTA (Ga.), March 4.—[By the Associated Press.] The evidence of Detective Looney in the trial of Horace Owens today for aiding, abetting, cashier Redwine in abstracting money from the Gate City Bank disclosed a strange story. Owens stated he was at the conference Redwine's friends held the Sunday before he fled, and if Redwine had not been arrested he (Owens) would have taken him twenty miles in the country and held him. He said he was working for Redwine and his friends to feather his nest, and he was to get \$25,000. Owens stated he would not give the name of Redwine up on Friday for \$50,000. Owens said that eleven were at the conference, some worth \$100,000 to \$200,000. He mentioned one name, that of Tom Robb Jackson. It is stated that at the conference a bond to any amount could be furnished for Redwine. The last witness was Chief Connelly, who testified that Owens said, among other things: "There are eleven people mixed up in this business. If I were to tell who these men were, there would be two more suicides before night."

### A BOND ISSUE.

Cleveland Said to Be Negotiating With Foreign Bankers.

NEW YORK, March 4.—[By the Associated Press.] The Wall Street News Bureau today circulated to its subscribers this statement: "We are informed upon excellent authority that the incoming executive is in treaty with a foreign firm of world-wide influence, through correspondents here, for the issue of bonds abroad. We are satisfied with the correctness of the statement. We are also in a position to announce that an offer has been made to the treasury by institutions here for \$5,000,000 4 per cent bonds, the price being fixed to net the buyer 5 per cent, and the bonds to be paid in gold."

Henry C. Clews said to a reporter: "The general opinion in the street is that the house referred to is that of August Belmont & Co. If the bonds are issued abroad they will, of course, be placed with the Rothschilds. The Belmonts are their correspondents and Cleveland's well-known intimacy with Perry Belmont tends to give credence to the report. I think there is sufficient in the report to assume it to be true."

### Missing Vessels.

NEW YORK, March 4.—No tidings have been received from the missing White Star freight steamship Naronic, and shipping men are beginning to lose hope of ever seeing the vessel again. Over forty vessels taking the same route as the Naronic have come into port since she was last seen, and not one of them is sighted her. The National line steamer Italy left Liverpool on the

same day the Naronic did, and, strange to say, she has not arrived here, nor has she been reported since leaving England. Some people are inclined to think that the delay of the two vessels may mean that one is assisting the other. On the other hand it may mean that both vessels are lost. The Italy and Naronic may have collided in a fog and both vessels sunk with all on board. Either of the vessels may have become disabled and the other gone to her assistance.

Halford Off for Europe.  
NEW YORK, March 4.—Major E. L. Halford, Harrison's former secretary, sailed today on La Gascogne for Havre, in company with a number of other officials of the Bering Sea Commission.

The Building Catastrophe.  
CHICAGO, March 4.—The coroner's jury investigating the collapse of the York building early Tuesday morning, by which seven lives were lost, tonight recommended that Building Commissioner O'Neill, Architect Furst, Contractor and Builder Murdock Campbell and John York, owner of the building, be held to await the action of the grand jury.

### IN CONGRESS.

Closing Scenes of the Fifty-second Session.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—[By the Associated Press.] Senate.—The conference report on the Sundry, Civil and Indian Appropriation bills were antagonized by Mr. Hill in favor of the Hudson River Bill, and there were several passages between him and the Senators who objected to filibustering under the circumstances, but they were finally adopted, and at 6:30 the Senate took a recess till 9:30.

On reassembling, a resolution of thanks was tendered to Vice-President Morton, and President pro tem Mendenhall, passed to the chair.

After the inaugural ceremonies were over the Senate Committee was ordered to wait on the President of the United States and inform him that the Senate was organized. Then at 2:10 p.m. the Senate adjourned until Monday afternoon.

House.—It was broad daylight when the last two conference reports on the Sundry Civil and Indian Appropriation bills were presented, and they were adopted. A recess was then taken until 10:30.

After recess the Senate bill granting a right-of-way through the Indian Territory to the Intercoastal Railroad, was taken up without further action.

A committee was appointed to wait on the President and inform him that Congress was ready to adjourn.

Mr. Hatch of Missouri took the chair, and Mr. Tamm, rising, presented, in an earnest and patriotic speech, resolutions of thanks to Speaker Crisp for the able, impartial and dignified manner in which he presided over the body, and for the able performance of the arduous duties of the Chair. The resolution was unanimously adopted, and there were loud calls for "Crisp." When the Speaker took the gavel he was greeted with round after round of applause, and when quiet was restored he spoke briefly and feelingly, thanking the members for their expression of confidence and esteem.

Then after the consideration of a few private measures the Speaker, when the clock indicated noon, although the correctness of which might have been impeached, declared the House adjourned sine die.

### Steamers Aground.

NEW YORK, March 4.—The steamer Oodam, from Rotterdam, went aground in a heavy snowstorm in Swash Channel and now lies in a dangerous position. The steamer La Gascogne, from Havre, went aground in the bay on her way out. A heavy sea is running.

### WHITTIER REFORM SCHOOL.

Recommendations of the Senate Investigation.

Senators Ford and Biggs of the committee to investigate and report upon the management and needs of the Reform school for Juvenile Offenders at Whittier, Los Angeles county, have presented their report to the Senate, and asked that the same be printed in the Journal, which was so ordered. After favorably commenting on the management of the institution, the report concludes with the following recommendations:

Second.—We recommend an appropriation of \$240,000 for the maintenance of the school for the forty-fifth and forty-sixth fiscal years, commencing July 1, 1893, and ending June 30, 1895. This recommendation is based upon the estimate which we have carefully examined of \$25 per capita per month, for the maintenance of each pupil, this maintenance being estimated as follows, showing the amount expended upon each pupil in detail:

Salaries of officers and employees... \$ 8.50  
Provisions... 7.50  
Clothing... 3.00  
Materials used and tools worn out in shops... 1.00  
Table-linen worn out and tableware broken... .50  
School books and appliances... .50  
Fuel, lights and power... 2.00  
Incidentals, including medicine and medical attendance... 2.00  
Total... \$25.00

It should be borne in mind that a regular boarding-school furnishes a pupil simply tuition and board for ten months in a year; whereas, the Whittier school furnishes tuition, board, clothing, instruction in trades, military training, and strict surveillance day and night, for twelve months in the year.

Third.—Buildings for girls and equipments, \$65,000.  
Fourth.—Additional buildings for boys' department, \$25,000.  
Fifth.—Construction of kitchen, bakery and commissary building, with equipments, \$80,000.  
Sixth.—Construction and equipment of laundry, machine shop and blacksmith shop, \$10,000.

Seventh.—Purchase and piping of water supply, \$80,000.  
Eighth.—The following items: Barn, \$15,000; cow and hay barn, \$10,000; shelter buildings, \$5,000; additional electric plant, \$2,500; nursery stock, \$2,500; additional cows, horses and implements, \$2,000; fees for architect, \$3,000; books, periodicals, etc., for the library, \$2,000.

The above recommendations have been made after careful and conscientious study and examination of the entire situation and the needs of the said institution, and we believe that any reduction of the appropriations above recommended would very materially cripple the efficiency of the institution.

## FRIGHTFUL DEATH.

C. F. Lucas, Sr., Ends His Life in a Horrible Manner.

He Throws Himself in Front of a Santa Fe Switch Engine.

The Wheels Pass Over the Body, Grinding It in Pieces.

The Deed Evidently Premeditated, as He Stated That He Was Tired of Living—The Inquest to Be Held Today.

The frightful suicide of Charles F. Lucas, Sr., by throwing himself in front of a passing switch engine at the Santa Fe depot, was the sensation yesterday. Mr. Lucas was well known and respectable tinsmith, residing at No. 725 West Sixth street, and doing business the next door above. During his residence in Los Angeles, about five years, he has borne the reputation of a straightforward, honorable man, and was regarded as a good neighbor by those living near him.

The firm of Lucas & Lucas, tinsmiths, was composed of father and son, and was well known in the neighborhood where the Lucas families lived. Not long ago, business becoming slack, C. F. Lucas, Jr., secured a position as city mail carrier and retired, the elder Lucas continuing the business.

Yesterday morning Mr. Lucas went to the Santa Fe depot to take passage for Orange, purchasing a ticket for that point, so Mr. Chamberlain of the Santa Fe says, and while awaiting the incoming train, walking up and down the platform nervously, threw himself headlong in front of switch engine No. 663 as it came by the south end of the depot building. The engine was running slowly, and Engineer Simmonds, prompted by Fireman Peabody, who saw the man's act, stopped the engine within its own length, but too late. Mr. Lucas, torn, bleeding and fatally hurt was taken from under the wheels of the locomotive, and as soon as possible for the patrol wagon to arrive, was borne to the city receiving hospital, where he was carefully attended by Police Surgeon Bryant and the Santa Fe Company's surgeon, Dr. Morrison.

Life was waning when Lucas arrived at the City Hospital, but he was still conscious, answering all questions put to him by Dr. Bryant.

The facts as to Lucas's curious actions having been told the police surgeon, he questioned Lucas closely as to the occurrence.

When asked as to how the casualty occurred Lucas remained silent.

Asked if he had purposely thrown himself in front of the engine, Lucas answered "Yes."

"What motive had you for attempting suicide?" asked Dr. Bryant.

"I was tired of living," was the answer. The questioning was continued as follows:

"Had you any trouble at home?"

"No."

"Shall we send for your wife?"

"No. I don't want to see her."

"Would you not like to see your son?"

"Yes, send for Charles—I want to see Charles."

The man then lapsed into a state of unconsciousness, and remained so until he died at 12:32 o'clock.

Drs. Bryant and Morrison examined the injuries of the man, finding the pelvic bones broken in a half dozen places—literally ground up in fact; the lower end of the spine broken off and the viscera terribly lacerated. Beside these injuries the left knee was severely contused, the left shoulder bruised, the face scratched and cut, and two splinters from the planking between the tracks run through the nose.

In preparing the man for examination, Dr. Bryant removed from his pockets a pipe broken in a dozen pieces, and a whisky bottle that had been broken, the liquor saturating the clothing, emitting a very strong odor of the stuff. This prompted Dr. Bryant to note the breath of the dying man, which was equally laden with the smell of whisky. Only a few cents in money was found on the man's person.

The unfortunate man's family arrived at the city receiving hospital just as Lucas died. The wife was visibly affected, as was the son, while Miss Emma Lucas, a sister, was greatly shocked.

Mrs. Lucas went to the bedside of her husband and called upon her husband to speak to her, but he could only roll his eyes toward the form of his wife with no indication of recognition.

At 12:32 o'clock Charles F. Lucas, Sr., breathed his last. After the son had given instructions to have the body removed to the undertaking rooms of Howry & Breese, the family left for their home, where a reporter called later in the afternoon.

Mrs. Lucas would not be seen at her home. Miss Emma Lucas received the reporter, but retired after sending for the son, who gave, in substance, the following outline of the life of his father:

"My father was native of New York, where he was married to my mother thirty-six years ago—he at the age of 20, she some younger. They soon removed to Minnesota, where they lived until 1870. It was in that State that myself and my sister, long deceased, were born. In 1870, soon after my sister died, my parents removed to California—San Francisco—where we lived for some time, removing later to Santa Barbara, thence to Oakland, thence to Texas and then here. It was in 1881 we went to Texas—first to El Paso, then to San Antonio, staying four or five months in the first town and nearly six years in San Antonio, from whence we came to Los Angeles five years ago. My father had always done well in his trade, but since the death of my sister, whom he was wrapped up in, he has often become despondent.

"My parents own this residence property, and the lots on which the shop stands; I own the next house and lot.

"I have no idea that he was financially distressed. So far as I know he had no debts that could not be paid at anytime.

"I have no idea he desired or intended to commit suicide, and cannot believe he did.

"No," Mr. Lucas, Jr., said in answer to a direct question, "I have no knowledge of my father having trouble with his family in any manner.

"Father left home this morning at about 9:30 o'clock to get shaved, and took some money with him to deposit in the bank on the corner of Sixth and Broadway. Returning, he said he had received a letter from a friend in Santa Ana who wanted him to go down there, and he said he would find out the time the train left; I could not tell him, hence he started to the Santa Fe depot at about 10:30 to make inquiries. This was the last I saw of him until I saw him at the city receiving hospital."

Altogether there is considerable mystery about the whole affair. Lucas was not a drinking man, and it is believed that he had made up his mind to die, and took the whisky to nerve himself up to the desperate act. The fact that he did not wish to see his wife after he was injured would indicate that there had been some trouble between them, although this is denied.

An inquest will be held on the remains of the unfortunate man at 10 o'clock this morning at the undertaking parlors of Howry and Breese, corner Sixth and Broadway.

### SAN DIEGO.

The Democrats Complete their City Ticket—The Candidates.

The Democratic convention completed its nominations for city officers on Friday, nominating Col. E. A. Cochran for Mayor, and T. J. Dowell for Treasurer.

The storm created by Cassius Carter's attack, or attempt to attack Cochran, subsided during the noon recess, and without any preliminaries the convention proceeded to ballot immediately upon reassembling. The nominee for Mayor is a disappointment to the better element of his own party, as well as to the

large number of Republicans and independent voters who hoped they might avoid voting for Gassen by voting for a good Democrat. Col. Cochran owns no property in San Diego, although he practices law here. He owns a ranch in Sonoma county, upon which his wife and children reside permanently. His rank as a lawyer is not high and his integrity is discredited by the fact that he, along with his client, ex-County Treasurer Dauer, pleaded guilty a few months ago and were fined for tampering with the selection of jurors. Their offense consisted in handing the Sheriff a list of names, with the suggestion that he summon them as jurors to try a case in which they were interested. Cochran and Dauer were fined for the offense.

The three candidates now before the people of San Diego for Mayor are all unsatisfactory. Of the three, Col. Kastle possesses the largest share of public confidence. There is much talk of an independent movement on the part of citizens and taxpayers. Capt. James Edward Friend, a newspaper Bohemian, who is not without popularity among all classes, declares his intention of running as an independent, while the report comes from Sacramento that Statesman "Billy" Carlson, who so successfully performed the dambol act by neglecting an opportunity to vote for Mr. White for Senator, is urging the

passage of the \$150,000 appropriation for San Diego's sea wall, and intends to return and run for Mayor on the strength of that achievement. The indications are for a many-cornered fight on the 4th of next month.

The Democratic nominee for Treasurer is a customs broker. He will push Kennedy hard in the race, and perhaps defeat him.

The Democrats lost a great opportunity to name the next Mayor of San Diego. Cochran's work was done in the primaries, as was Gassen's also. So long as the good people can't find time to go to the primaries, so long will they be outvoted by short-haired and bums.

Westlake Park Concert.

The following programme will be rendered by Douglas's Military Band at Westlake Park this afternoon, weather permitting:

March, "Mibengen"—Wagner.

"The Belle Amazon"—Lorchhorn.

Selection, "Preceding"—Weber.

Overture, "Martha"—Flotow.

Waltz, "My Charming"—Waldteufel.

"Italian Royal March"—Contorno.

"Heaven Hath Shed a Tear"—solo for baritone—K. McCoy.

Gavotte, "Mission Bell"—E. G. Calvin.

Galop, "Rite Team"—Gardner.

PETTY OFFENDERS.

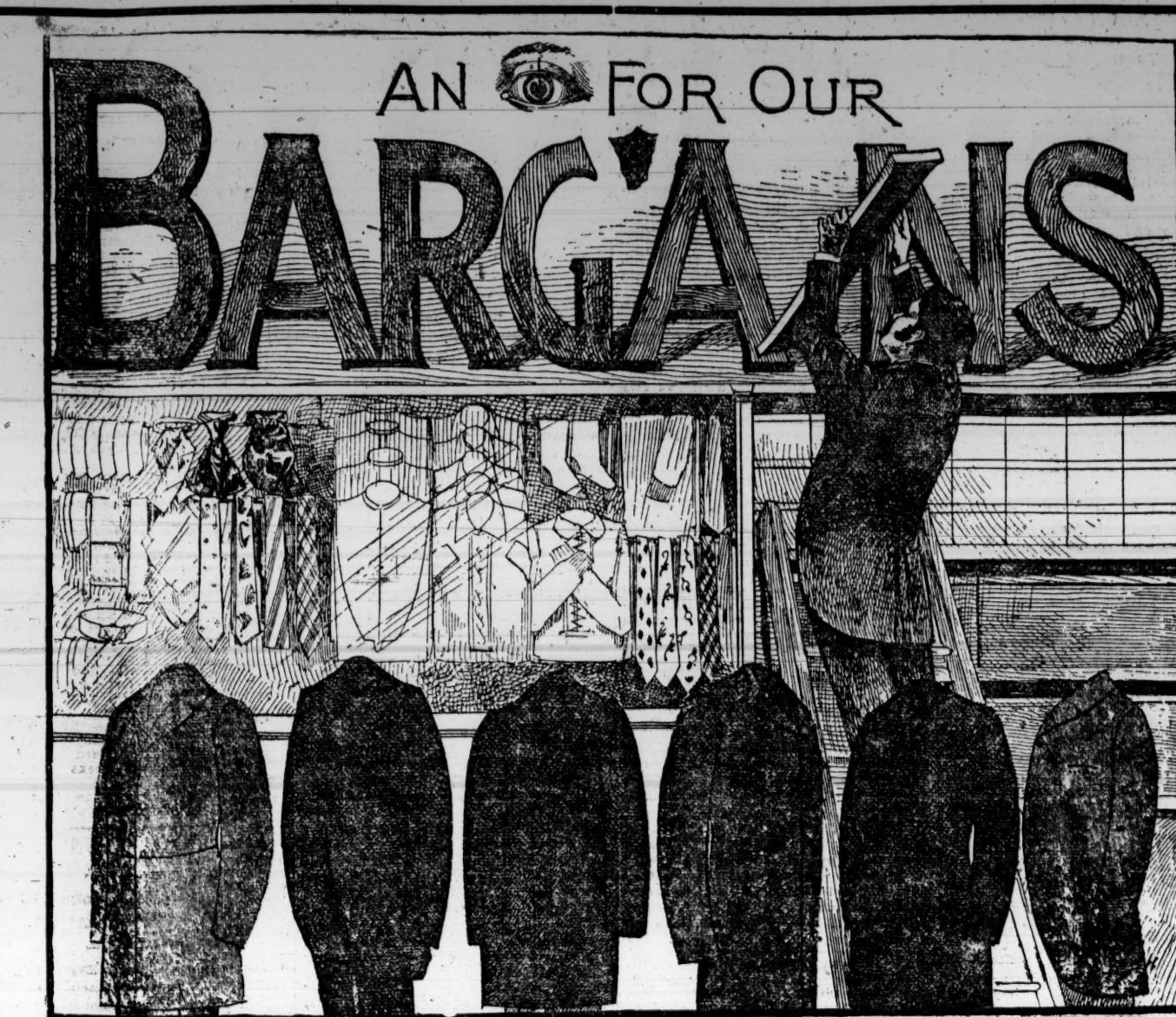
A Quiet Day in the Police Courts—Minor Cases Disposed Of.

The police courts were very quiet yesterday. The regular grist of drunks and "vags" were disposed of, besides one or two other cases of a petty nature.

Frank and Lizzie Smith, two dissolute and demoralized characters, after carousing at the Vienna and other places, engaged in a fight in a Main street lodging-house. For this they were arrested. The evidence being overwhelmingly against them, conviction resulted, notwithstanding their frantic efforts to "prove an alibi," as the woman desired. The man was fined \$15 and the woman \$10.

Charles May, alias James Peyton, the bicycle thief, who was allowed to plead guilty to an amended charge of petty larceny, was sentenced to forty days in the chain gang.

The cases against Rogers and Watson, the chronic "vags," were heard yesterday by Justice Austin, and both were ordered to appear for sentence Monday.



During This Week the Following

TWENTY-FIVE

# EXTRA \* SPECIALS!

Will hold the boards at our Mammoth Stores.

Men's \$20.00 Cheviot, Cassimere and worsted Suits, out to.....	Men's \$20.00 Cassimere, Melton and Cheviot Overcoats, out to.....	Boys' \$1.75 Suits cut to.....	Boys' \$5.00 Hickory Suits double seat and knee, cut to.....	Boys' \$4.00 Overcoats cut to.....
<b>\$14.95</b>	<b>\$14.95</b>	<b>\$1.25</b>	<b>\$3.85</b>	<b>\$2.95</b>
All sizes.	All sizes.	Sizes 4 to 16 years	Sizes 4 to 16 years	Size 4 to 16 years
Boys' 75c Cassimere Knee Pants, out to.....	Boys' 40c Shawknit black seamless Hose, out to.....	Men's new style Fedora Hats in all the latest 1893 shades, cut to.....	Men's \$3 Stetson shape Fedora Hats, latest colorings, out to.....	Men's \$3.50 Knox and Miller shape Derbys, latest styles, out to.....
<b>50c</b>	<b>25c</b>	<b>\$1.45</b>	<b>\$1.65</b>	<b>\$1.95</b>
All sizes.	All sizes.			
Men's \$4.00 Imported Derby Hats, out to.....	Men's 25c celebrated Shawknit Sox, out to.....	Men's 50c Fancy Silk Sox's and Four-in-Hands out to.....	Men's Fancy Silk and Silk-lined Scarfs and Four-in-Hands, out to.....	Men's Nightrobes, full size cut to.....
<b>\$2.50</b>	<b>20c</b>	<b>25c</b>	<b>50c</b>	<b>45c</b>
	Or 3 pair for 50c			
Men's \$1.50 spring weight Vienna Wool Underwear, out to.....	Men's \$1.50 spring weight Natural Wool Underwear, out to.....	Men's 4-ply linen bosom \$1 White Shirts, out to.....	Men's \$1.25 late t 1893 Madras Shirts for spring and summer wear out to.....	Men's latest style 25c 4-ply Linen Cuffs, out to.....
<b>\$1.00</b>	<b>\$1.00</b>	<b>70c</b>	<b>95c</b>	<b>12½c</b>
Men's 25c stylish Fancy Linen Handkerchiefs out to.....	Men's \$6 and \$5 French Patent Leather Shoes in all styles and sizes, out to.....	Children's & Misses' Noxal Shoes—6 to 8 to 11.....\$1.00 11½ to 12.....1.25 13½ to 2.....1.50 Every pair guaranteed.	Ladies' Oxfords in the latest styles and colorings arriving daily. \$1.25 to \$6.00.	Last, but not least, our Men's Noxal Shoe; the best shoe in the world. <b>\$3.00</b>

Jacoby Brothers

Largest Clothiers and Shoers on the Pacific Coast!

128, 130, 132, 134 N. Spring-st.





## PASADENA.

## More Hackmen Cases—Mr. Pinkham Raked Over the Coals.

By the City Attorney—Some of Today's Church Services—In the Social Whirl—Personal Notes and Briefs.

The case of E. Gougar, one of the hackmen arrested for violating the city ordinance bearing on the subject of standing teams on certain of the business thoroughfares of town, was continued before City Recorder Rose Saturday morning. Judge H. W. Magee represented the defendant, and City Attorney Arthur attended to the prosecution. The attorneys had agreed Friday afternoon that nine jurors would be sufficient to decide upon the merits of the case, in which important capacity the following gentlemen were called upon to serve: A. R. Ellett, James Smith, G. W. Cogswell, Samuel Wright, Mr. Hutchins, Jesse J. Allen, John Beebe, W. T. Clapp and Mr. Canfield.

The only witnesses examined were Marshall Buchanan, George Schmidt and the defendant. The testimony went to show that Mr. Gougar had been called upon by the officers of the law while his public conveyance was standing in front of Conner's fruit stand on Colorado street. The officers thought that Mr. Gougar was standing for the purpose of soliciting trade. Mr. Gougar, however, explained his presence on this forbidden ground by stating that it was George Schmidt, and not himself, who was there after. He wanted Mr. Schmidt to join the Knights of Pythias, he said, but for some reason or other he refused to emerge from the confines of his fruit stand, hence Mr. Gougar's efforts in behalf of his favorite fraternal organization were unavailing. The opposing counsel, the case went to the jury, which deliberative body proceeded to disagree, seven standing for acquittal and two for conviction. The jury was called upon to decide upon the merits of the case, in which important capacity the following gentlemen were called upon to serve: A. R. Ellett, James Smith, G. W. Cogswell, Samuel Wright, Mr. Hutchins, Jesse J. Allen, John Beebe, W. T. Clapp and Mr. Canfield.

While the jury was out the case of S. Bedell, another hackman arrested for an offense similar to that for which Mr. Gougar had been tried, was called at the request of the defendant's counsel, A. R. Ellett, who considered that Mr. Gougar's trial was a precedent for the case. The complaining witness, A. E. Pinkham, was put on the stand. Mr. Pinkham, it will be remembered, was the hackman who, after being called upon by the ordinance in question, swore out complaints against several of his companions in the business. In the complaint against Mr. Bedell, Pinkham stated that he had seen Bedell's team standing on Raymond avenue, between Colorado and Union streets, for the purpose of soliciting trade, but when Mr. Pinkham called upon him to stand he told a very different story. He had simply seen Bedell stop his team for a moment to answer a question put him by some gentleman, and he did not consider it his duty to interfere. The case went to the jury, which deliberative body proceeded to disagree, seven standing for acquittal and two for conviction. The jury was called upon to decide upon the merits of the case, in which important capacity the following gentlemen were called upon to serve: A. R. Ellett, James Smith, G. W. Cogswell, Samuel Wright, Mr. Hutchins, Jesse J. Allen, John Beebe, W. T. Clapp and Mr. Canfield.

MUSIC AND DANCING.

A delightful musical was given Friday evening at the residence of J. B. Young, on South Euclid avenue, by Mrs. Young and Miss Young. About fifty guests were present. The programme was made up as follows:

Mandolin and guitar duet—Messrs. Warren and Cole.

Piano solo—Miss Barker.

Cello solo—Mr. Spaulding.

Mandolin and guitar duet—Messrs. Warren and Cole.

Vocal solo—Miss Edith Gardner.

Mandolin and guitar duet.

Vocal solo—Miss Young.

Mandolin and guitar duet.

During an intermission refreshments were served. The latter part of the evening was given up to dancing.

Following is a list of the invited guests: Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bennett, Dr. and Mrs. C. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. Crosby, Mrs. Brantingham, Miss McNair, Mrs. Lucy Ellis, Mrs. Ashland, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Pfeiffer, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Clark, Dr. and Mrs. Hepburn, Mrs. Chesley, Misses McKellop, Miss Proctor, Foster, Gardner, Edith Gardner, Fife, Gault, Pennington, Porter, Barker, Conger, Lulu Conger, Ball, Brantingham, Crittenden, Roberts, Messrs. Spaulding, Conger, Boy Macdonald, Cole, Simpson, Corman, Roberts, Leithead, N. S. Leithead, Bent, Roraback, Murphy, Warren and Potter.

CHANGE IN TENNIS BY LAWS.

Among the changes made in the by-laws of the Pasadena Tennis Club at the meeting on Friday as referred to in Saturday's issue of THE TIMES, were the raising of the initiation fee from \$1 to \$2, and fixing the monthly dues at 50 cents instead of 25 cents as heretofore. Notice will be served upon all delinquent members, and if their dues are not paid within two weeks from the receipt of such notice, their names will be dropped from the membership roll. It was also decided to hold quarterly tournaments. The annual dues of associate members were fixed at \$4.

PASADENA BRIEFS.

Saturday morning's overland arrived on time.

The Throop University boys are organizing a football team.

Mrs. Dr. Skinner, who is stopping at the Palmer, is suffering from laryngitis.

One hundred transfers of Pasadena real estate were recorded during the past week.

White's have been busy opening new spring goods during the last two or three days.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Porter and Miss Fanny Porter of Rockford, Ill., leave Monday for San Diego.

P. H. Vallette has sold to Mrs. Wakeley a lot on Orange Grove avenue, near State street, for \$1350.

The Estrella Club and Banjo Club will give a concert at the opera-house Monday evening, March 27.

Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain and Miss Sampson of La Canada, are spending the week at the Palmer.

The deputy city assessors for the city and vicinity are J. A. Buchanan, A. Wakeley, W. T. Holmes and W. B. Clapp.

Rev. George W. Savory will deliver a discourse on "Eleventh Hour Laborers Paid First," at the opera-house this morning.

"Think it over." R. A. Crippen & Son, half mile below the Raymond, can save you money on roses, orange and lemon trees.

Rev. Florence Kollock will preach at the Methodist Church this morning, and both pastors will speak at the evening service.

Mrs. Warner, Mrs. Curtis and Miss Young of Palmdale, O., who have been spending the past week in Pasadena, returned to Los Angeles Friday.

Communion services will be held at the regular morning service today at the Methodist Church; in the evening Rev. Phelps will preach on "Plate's Washing."

Beginning Monday night the telephone office will remain open until 10 o'clock, instead of 9, as heretofore, an accommodation which will be appreciated by the public in general.

The Oldsmobile and Chrysler bicycles are for sale by W. D. Medill at the Hotel Green. If you contemplate purchasing a wheel of any kind it will pay you to call on him.

Prof. Rodas Buchanan, late of Boston, will lecture at the Hotel Green, at 10 o'clock Monday evening at 7:30 o'clock, preparatory to a course of lectures on psychometry.

G. G. Sugimoto desires to call public attention to the fact that he will remain another week in the Morgan Block with large additions in fine Japanese art and bamboo goods.

Mr. and Mrs. Crosby and daughter of Chicago, who have been spending the past six weeks at the Carlton, will leave Monday for other points of interest on the Pacific coast.

Next Thursday evening a talk will be given at the Methodist Episcopal Church under the auspices of the W.C.T.U. This will be a most interesting and instructive talk to young and old.

Mr. Hovey of the firm of Turbett & Hovey returned Saturday from an extended Eastern trip. He came direct from Grand Rapids, where he reports the weather very frigid.

Rain set in about 7:30 o'clock Saturday morning and fell copiously most of the day. By evening the precipitation amounted to about one and a half inches, bringing the total of the season up to twenty-one inches.

Rev. James W. Strong, D. D., president of Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., will deliver an address before the meeting of the Pasadena Chapter of the Y. M. C. A. on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, in Strong's Hall.

Rev. C. E. Tebbetts will preach at the First Church, corner of Main and Mountain street, this morning, on the following subjects: 11 a. m., "The Three Mountains of Christian Life"; 7:30 p. m., "What is the Christian's Duty?"

Bill Nye and A. P. Burbank called upon the "standing room only" sign at both Santa Ana and Riverside. They will be in Pasadena Tuesday evening, where they will be met by a large number of people, who will doubtless greet them.

Mrs. Kate Tupper Galpin's class in expression met at the Carlton Saturday morning for the purpose of discussing the discussion on the methods of teaching the rising generation of the Barbary Coast, by Miss Jean Parker of San Francisco.

This from Crow's Vista of March 4: "The Los Angeles Times issued a grand twenty-four page number last Sunday, containing a good write-up of towns and country along the famous kite-shaped track. Pasadena deserves the notice, including several illustrations."

At Hermosa Vista, the home place of Mr. and Mrs. George Glover, Jr., in South Pasadena, is a delicious magnolia that has been blooming right up to the last Thanksgiving. While the plant is not as brilliant now as it was a month or so ago, it still presents a beautiful spectacle that will be enjoyed by all who see it.

Late arrivals at Hotel Green include: Mr. and Mrs. George A. Alling, New Haven, Ct.; Mrs. E. T. Turner, Watertown, N. Y.; Mr. S. A. Haight, Brooklyn; Paul T. C. B. Smith, New York; A. H. Macdonald, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Hill, Misses Amy, Miss Griggs, Miss Herrick, O. S. Lyford and wife, Chicago; Mr. A. B. Cameron, Toronto; S. Adams, Michigan; H. S. Dinkelspiel, San Francisco.

THE HIGH-LICENSE DELEGATE CONVENTION—The Municipal Campaign.

The delegate conventions of the high-license and anti-lion parties were held in the city Saturday afternoon. The elections passed off quietly, and only a small vote was polled, as there were no opposition tickets in the field on either side. The anti-lion party elected fifty-five delegates to meet at the Union hall on Wednesday, March 8, when officers will be nominated for the coming city election. The anti-lion party is presenting a solid phalanx, and the high-license party is not likely to do much to disrupt it. The anti-lion party is not likely to do much to disrupt it. The anti-lion party is not likely to do much to disrupt it.

This placed the license at \$1000, and the anti-lion party is not likely to do much to disrupt it. The anti-lion party is not likely to do much to disrupt it. The anti-lion party is not likely to do much to disrupt it.

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## SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY.

## Riverside Orange-growers Downcast Over the Outlook.

Prospects of a War in Prices Causing Some Uneasiness—Election of Officers of the San Bernardino Associated Charities.

## RIVERSIDE.

The orange-growers are just now feeling rather downcast over the prospect of a war in prices, which is likely to be brought on by the action of the packers and shippers failing to stick by agreements as to prices, and making a cut by the association. Rumors have been current to the effect that the Earl Fruit Company has been underselling while in the association, thus breaking the agreement and demoralizing prices. This company, however, denies that it has made quotations at figures below those set by the association. If a catastrophe should come, the blame will not rest solely with the packers and shippers, as the growers have failed to stand together, but have made sales and consignments below market prices, rushing fruit out from fear of a crash. The only excuse that can be offered for this is that some of the growers are greatly in need of money because of the loss of last year's crop. It is to be hoped that the crash may be postponed, and the market may be able to demand for it grows.

## RIVERSIDE BRIEFS.

Mrs. Sarah Scott has departed for Kansas City.

D. A. Cook has been in Los Angeles for a few days.

Riverside received another good rain Saturday.

H. J. Doolittle and wife were up from Los Angeles last week visiting friends.

The Riverside wheelmen cleared about \$1300 on the Nye-Burns trip.

Another road race of thirteen miles is to be run by the Riverside wheelmen at an early date.

The Earl Fruit Company has started a carload of oranges from this city destined for England.

D. A. Wheeler came in Friday from the Rose mine to inquire the fate of the Riverside County Bill.

Dr. Alex de Borja has purchased two lots of the S. B. Robinson estate, corner of Fourth and Mulberry streets.

Grover Dial, the young son of Mrs. A. Dial, is laid up with a broken arm, the result of a fall from a freight car.

E. J. Davis, member from this county, is in San Francisco to attend the meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee.

The Riverside Banking Company closed its doors Saturday during the time of the funeral of the daughter of Vice-President Brenneman.

The shipments of oranges from this city during the month of January amounted to 131 carloads. For February the shipments total 100 carloads.

The upper canal of the Riverside Water Company is carrying water to its full capacity, the flood gates were washed out a few days ago, being repaired.

At 7:30 o'clock on Saturday night William Utterback of Rochester, N. Y., died suddenly of hemorrhage of the lungs, caused by consumption. Mr. Utterback came here about a week since for the purpose of attending to business, and he died of the disease from which he expired, and had rooms at Mrs. Saunders's, corner of Fifth and Lemon streets. He did not speak of his illness, and he died before he had friends in this city.

## SAN BERNARDINO.

The Associated Charities have chosen the following officers for the ensuing year: Mrs. E. F. Garner, president; Mrs. L. Smart and Mrs. Wiggins, vice-presidents; Mrs. L. Smart, secretary and treasurer; Mrs. Mary Johnson, Mrs. S. B. Colvin, Mrs. G. Goodsell, superintendents; collectors, Mrs. Meyer, Mrs. Whitcomb, Ward, R. E. Smart; managers, Misses Mary Johnson, Ida Whitcomb, H. H. Goodsell, E. R. Zumbro, H. L. Allen, M. H. Snow, Lehman, M. D. Wain, L. C. Colberg, Italy Cole, Rebecca Mayerstein, M. A. Davis, A. Davidson; trustees, W. A. Crow, Henry Goodsell, M. B. Garner, H. M. Barton, L. Jacobs, matron, Mrs. Cook, general secretary, Mrs. Lucien.

## CITIZENS' LEAGUE CLUB MEETING.

The Citizens' League Club held a rousing meeting last evening and selected the following league ticket, 150 being present: Marshal, J. C. Ralph; Assessor, W. J. Beamer; Treasurer, G. L. Bloom; Recorder, F. C. Wain; Auditor, W. J. White; Second Ward, H. W. Barton; Third Ward, A. M. Hall; Board of Education, Connor, King and Parker.

## SAN BERNARDINO BRIEFS.

B. Howard, the playwright, and wife are stopping at the New St. Charles.

W. W. Andrews has departed for Washington, D. C., going via the Santa Fe.

The Democrats held their primaries yesterday afternoon for the city election.

There was a pouring rain yesterday and business was very quiet in this city for Saturday.

A large number of drunks have been before the justices during the past three or four days.

Arthur T. Cocking, aged 19, has been licensed to wed Annie Hunt, aged 18, both natives of England and residents of Colton.

A marriage license has been issued to J. S. Turley, aged 45, a native of New York, and Rosa Conley, aged 18, a native of California.

Mrs. N. B. Warner, Mrs. M. S. Curtis, Miss E. M. Young, of Palmdale, O., are inspecting this region, guests at the New St. Charles.

Music from this city went out to Idellville Friday evening to help entertain the people at a birthday party at Dr. Pearson's, in honor of Clarence and May Pearson.

The opera-house was packed from pit to gallery on Friday night to hear Bill Nye and his pard spot. The citizens were nursing sore sides the following day.

The lands of the Municipal Land and Water Company were put upon the market yesterday. They are located about four miles north of this city near Arrowhead station.

The polling places for the Democratic primaries yesterday to select ten delegates from each ward to the convention to be held next Wednesday, were located as follows: First Ward, Stier Bros. store; Second Ward, engine-house; Third Ward, Fourth Ward, B. Street schoolhouse; Fifth Ward, Mt. Vernon schoolhouse.

## REDLANDS.

Why cannot Redlands secure market quotations upon her oranges as Redlands oranges, instead of having them come in under the general brand of San Bernardino oranges? Everything in this county outside of Riverside, seems to be quoted as San Bernardino oranges, and as there is much of it inferior to Redlands fruit, it is very essential that Redlands secure separate quotations if the best prices are to be looked for.

## REDLANDS BRIEFS.

Mrs. J. A. Byrne will leave in a few days for a long visit with relatives at Nevada City, Cal.

There was more rain yesterday (Saturday) than there was in this region were extremely broad smiles.

The Southern Pacific Company has granted to the city a right-of-way across its property for the outfall sewer.

Despite the inclement weather Saturday night, there was a good house out to laugh at the droppery of Bill Nye and Burbank.

Mrs. F. P. Meserve of this city, is one of the directors of the new orphan's home established at San Bernardino by the Associated Charities.

A. E. Taylor, who has had the contract for erecting a large proportion of the better class of buildings in this city, leaves today (Saturday) for a visit to his old home at Toronto, Canada, to be gone quite a while.

The Earl Fruit Company has started a carload of oranges eastward, destined for London, England. The twenty-five boxes prepared by the Earl Fruit Irrigation Company were included in the car, and at their destination, will be distributed to friends of the company in that city. The outcome of the shipment will be watched with interest, as it is the first car to be shipped from here for London.

## COLTON.

Married, at 11 o'clock a. m., on Saturday, at the residence of the bride's parents in this city, J. S. Purdy of San Bernardino and Miss Rose Purdy. Mr. Purdy is one of the prominent business men of San Bernardino, and the bride is a daughter of ex-City Supervisor George Cooley and one of the most prominent young ladies of this section.

Boliver Roberts, who with Col. J. A. Kelting, crossed the desert from the East forty years ago with the first team horses brought to this region, is in the city from Utah, where he has become one of the millionaires of Mormondom. He is visiting the Colonel, his old-time friend, and looking over the lay of the land with the interest of the old settler.

The enrollment of pupils in the eight rooms of the Colton schools was 333 in February. The percentage of attendance was but 88.4, because of bad weather and sickness. There were seventy tardy marks made during the month, and four pupils received corporal punishment.

There was an excellent rain here Saturday.

Secretary Wood of the Citrus Fair has established himself in the big pavilion.

John and Mrs. S. M. San José, after a visit of several weeks with S. M. Goddard.

On Tuesday afternoon the Baptists will hold an experience social at the church.

## ORANGE COUNTY.

## Sudden Death of a Young Spanish Woman Causes Some Talk.

Supernatural Circumstances Explained Away at the Coroners' Inquest—General News Notes—Annals and the Beet-sugar Factory.

## SANTA ANA.

Faca Costello, a young Spanish woman in Tustin died Friday afternoon very suddenly. Her death was attended with suspicious circumstances and for a time there were some very ugly rumors afloat. The coroner was notified of the death and an inquest was held, the jury finding, upon investigation, that the death was the result of spasms caused by childbirth.

The husband of the woman was away from home at work at the time of the wife's death. He was notified of the death and the coroner's inquest. It is more than likely that inattention was indirectly if not the direct cause of her death. Mrs. Castillo was only 25 years of age. She leaves the child a husband. Her remains will be interred today, Sunday, in the Yorba Cemetery.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The rain did not fall in torrents Saturday morning, but it came down steadily and hard enough to make it quite disagreeable to be out on the streets. For this reason the attendance at the regular monthly meeting of the Orange County Teachers' Association, which was held at the school rooms at 10 o'clock in the morning, was very poorly attended. Only the faithful few braved the elements and were present. The meeting was held in the school rooms at 10 o'clock in the morning, and was very poorly attended. Only the faithful few braved the elements and were present. The meeting was held in the school rooms at 10 o'clock in the morning, and was very poorly attended. Only the faithful few braved the elements and were present.

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## THE ARSON CASE.

## The Examination of ex-Recorder Francis Commenced.

## A Strong Circumstantial Case Made Out by the Prosecution.

## Testimony of Justice McLean of Ballona Township.

## Fires Discovered Burning All Over the House—How They Were Extinguished—Statements of Other Eye-witnesses.

At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the hour set for the preliminary examination into the case against ex-County Recorder John W. Francis, charged with arson, the little courtroom of the Township Court, in the Jones Block, was crowded to a degree of discomfort, every seat being occupied and even standing room being unobtainable.

Owing to the tardiness of the representative of the District Attorney, the case was almost an hour later, however, before the case was called by Justice Bartholomew, and the hearing commenced.

The defendant was accompanied by Messrs. W. T. Williams and Robert T. Owen, while Deputy District Attorney Conkling conducted the case for the prosecution.

The first witness called for the State was Justice John McLean of Ballona township, who testified to the effect that he resided within two blocks of the defendant on Pico Heights. Defendant Francis now lives in a barn in the rear of his lot on the corner of Pico and G streets, but up to the night of February 22 last he resided in a cottage of a story and a half, with his wife and son. This house was burned down on the morning of February 23, 1892, and the defendant was seen at 2 o'clock that morning by hearing cries of "Fire" in a female voice, and, hastily dressing, he ran down to defendant's house and found two women, Mrs. McCann and Mrs. Henderson, at the front gate. Witness saw smoke issuing from the house, and ran up the steps to the front door, which was wide open. Upon entering the hall, which was filled with smoke, witness found the door of the room on the right open, and a fire burning in one corner of the floor. Knowing that there was a water pipe in the rear of the house, witness went to the rear of the house, with the water pipe, and ran along the path at the side of the house, but, not seeing any vessel in which he could carry water, crossed the yard toward the barn. Some ten or twelve feet from the end of the house he met Mrs. Francis, who had a bucket over her head, and was carrying her for a bucket or something to carry water in, and she replied that there was not one to be seen around the house. He then went on to the barn, and found a tin pail full of sand, which he at once snatched up and carried back to the house. He was going over the back of the house, and the blaze had started in the rear of the house, and directly under the faucet, which was steaming. This was easily extinguished, however, one pail of water sufficing, and at this juncture another man arrived with a zifc tub, in which bucket he was carrying water, and he went to the front of the house. Except for the flickering light of the fire in the corner of the room, the house was all in darkness, but witness noticed a large trunk in the hall as he went in the second time. He and his companion soon put out the blaze in the bedroom, but as they were going over for air witness saw another blaze in the bedroom on the left of the hall, the fire apparently consisting of a number of sticks of wood and a pail or vessel, about twelve inches high. The smoke was very dense, and witness, after throwing a pail of water on the fire, groped his way out again. By this time a number of the neighbors had arrived with buckets and pails, and, after seeing that his services were no longer required, witness returned home.

About a couple of hours later witness was reawakened by hearing a fire in his neighborhood, and, hastily dressing his clothing, he again ran down to defendant's house. Upon his arrival the house was enveloped in a sheet of flame. As it was a calm night the fire was burning straight up, the fence, which was only ten feet away, not being scorched by the fire. Witness remained with the crowd, watching the blaze until it was almost entirely consumed, and then he again went back to bed.

He saw the defendant there upon both occasions. The first time he saw him was just after the third blaze in the left bedroom had been put out. Francis was then coming from the rear of the building outside the house. He was fully dressed, having his hat, overcoat and boots on, and, when addressed by witness, observed that he did not "see any fire around." The second time he saw him, Francis was pulling a side walk away from the burning embers of the house.

William Sellingscheidt, who claimed to have been the first man on the scene, stated that he saw a blaze in the rear, but none inside of the house.

Louis Desjardines, a carpenter, corroborated the witness McLean as to the three fires which he helped McLean to extinguish, adding that the blaze in the front room had evidently been caused by the upsetting of a lamp, and that he saw Francis in the rear of the premises as he was going to get a pail.

J. P. Eddow saw the fire at 4 o'clock, but evidently knew nothing of the first one.

Frank H. Mellus, a carpenter, testified to having been present at the second fire, and that when he attempted to enter the house to assist in getting

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## NEWS AND BUSINESS.

**Weather Bureau.**  
**U. S. WEATHER OFFICE, LOS ANGELES,**  
 March 4, 1893. 3 a. m. The barometer registered 29.98; at 5 p. m., 29.91. Thermometer for corresponding hours showed 46° and 56°. Maximum temperature, 58°; minimum temperature, 46°. Character of weather, cloudy; rainfall for past twenty-four hours, 1.01; rainfall for season, 18.55.  
**SAN FRANCISCO.** March 4. Southern California: Rain; slight changes in temperature; variable winds.

**WEATHER BUREAU.**  
 Reports received at Los Angeles on March 4. Observations taken at all stations at 8 p. m., 75th meridian time:

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	Clouds.
Los Angeles.	29.91	50	SE	101
San Diego.	29.84	56	SE	01
Pasadena.	29.76	62	SE	08
Red Bluff.	29.76	62	SE	08
San Francisco.	29.88	46	SE	42
Sacramento.	29.88	46	SE	42
Red Bluff.	29.88	46	SE	42
Eureka.	29.88	46	SE	42
Portland.	29.84	50	SE	08

The John A. Logan Relief Corps and Post will give a public entertainment on Wednesday evening next, the 8th inst., at G. A. R. Hall, No. 612 South Spring street, at 7:30 p. m. Mrs. Geo. H. H. of Illinois, Miss Naama Alfrey of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Lowinsky of this city and other excellent talent will be on the program. All members of other corps and units and the public are invited to be present. The entertainment will be free.

A magnificent marine view, pure sea air, and the best fishing on the coast may all be enjoyed from the mammoth wharf at Santa Monica; the longest ocean pier in the world. Southern Pacific Sunday trains run through. Last train leaves at 2:30 p. m., giving ample time in Santa Monica for a fish dinner before returning to Los Angeles. Round trip, 50 cents.

Sixty cents worth of garden seeds (twelve varieties if desired) given in separate packages with each yearly subscription to the SATURDAY TIMES AND WEEKLY MIRROR and \$1.50 cash or with a three months' subscription to the DAILY TIMES by mail and \$2.25. (See advertisement on another page.)

St. Jude's Hall, Glendale; a school for girls, three miles from Los Angeles city limits. Parents intending to send their daughters this term should enter them at once, as new classes in various branches will be formed this week. There is now room for one pupil in the primary department.

You can't afford to be ignorant in the hat department of your wardrobe, and you will be decidedly out of gear if you don't visit the hatter and men's furnisher of 141 South Spring street, Bryson-Bonebrake Block, don't provide you with one of his new spring and summer "dunlap" hats.

Did you see those nobby suits in Neigen's window at 225. This is no "clearance sale," as my goods are all new, but it is a genuine, every-day sale, and selling suits at such prices as were never heard of before in Los Angeles. Call and see me, Neigen, the tailor, 116 North Spring.

We will spend the Sunday agreeably and profitably, visit the Alexander Well tract on Central avenue, between Eighth and Fourteenth streets, and make your selection of a lot. Low prices and easy terms. Right across the street, No. 415 North Main street.

A new line of hand colored photographs just received at Sanborn, Vail & Co., No. 133 S. Spring street, these are fine pictures and much cheaper than the imported fac-similes and are all colored by the best artists in water colors. Call early and get first choice.

Get your new summer suit, when you can have the largest and finest stock to select from. You can save \$5 and \$10 on every suit. Joe Pohlman, the tailor, No. 143 South Spring street, J. F. Henderson, manager.

Proprietors of hotels and lodging-houses are requested to send immediately their lowest rates for the summer. Give address, dates and the numbers they can accommodate to J. C. Oliver, 237 West First street.

If you buy your hats from Desmond, No. 141 South Spring street, Bryson-Bonebrake Block, your head will be right, and you will be ahead by the nice little sum you will have saved by the transaction.

Did you ever see an ostrich? The best-equipped ostrich farm in the State adjoins the Southern Pacific Hotel, Santa Monica. Southern Pacific Sunday round trip, 50 cents.

Mr. W. A. Spalding will give the second lecture of the Browning course on Tuesday evening at the Unity Church. Subject: "Browning's Ideal-Love and Womanhood."

All Old Fellows and their friends are going to the grand ball of the Arbor Vitae Rebecca Lodge, I.O.O.F., Thursday next, March 9, at Illinois Hall, Sixth and Broadway.

A special invitation is extended to tourists and home-coming soldiers to visit Redlands, Highlands and Mentone Tuesday. See another column and small bills about excursion.

Woodham & Co., 324 South Spring street, are making some fine folding beds, and will be ready for inspection about the middle of the week. Go and see them.

Are you looking for a first-class, sure-paying land for sale? See Redlands and List's ad., offering land near Los Angeles for \$40 per acre, worth \$100.

Floor space, suitable for light machinery, where power may be introduced, for rent on third floor, Broadway building. Also first-class offices on same floor.

Fifty cents for the round trip to Long Beach and San Pedro, via the Terminal Railway, good going Saturday and Sunday, and good returning Monday.

Rev. A. C. Smith will preach today at 11 a. m. upon "Our Adoption"; at 7:30 p. m. upon "The Modern Theater," at Temple-street Christian Church.

Don't fail to see the large line of new gas fixtures at Parmelee's. The prices are low and work guaranteed. 232 South Spring street.

California poppies are now in bloom on the Altadena branch of the Terminal Railway. One fare on Sundays for the round trip.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

# Cleaveland's Baking Powder

## ABSOLUTELY PURE

points on the Southern Pacific in Southern California today

James Mean 183 shoes; sole agent, Boston Shoe Store, corner Main and Second. It will pay you to learn shorthand at room 12, No. 230 1/2 South Spring street.

Bella's la grippe specific cures la grippe. See ad elsewhere in this paper.  
 Go to Woodham & Co.'s to get your furniture, 324 South Spring street.

Eighth annual clearance sale at Kan-Koo. See ad, this page.  
 Indian and Mexican goods at Campbell's. "The Unique," the kid-glove house.

"A Subscriber," who wrote an inquiry to THE TIMES concerning Bill Nye and Burbank, will find the answer at this office.

The recent rains have considerably delayed the employes of the Water Over-seer's department in their work of preparing for the irrigation season.

Over an inch of rain fell yesterday. The Government gauge showing .01 inches at 10 o'clock in the afternoon. The total rainfall for the season is 18.55 inches.

At last a practical movement has been inaugurated for the opening of First street. A company of laborers are at work on the necessary property, and a committee is at work arranging for the details. Actual work will commence in the near future.

The Temperance Temple debt is all pledged now except \$500, and this will be secured before Tuesday, when the canvass closes. It has been a hard fight, but the ladies have persevered in their noble work until success has crowned their efforts.

The Public Buildings Committee of the City Council will report at the meeting of that body tomorrow recommending that the property on Second street, now occupied as police headquarters, be sold, and that the City Attorney be instructed to present an ordinance offering the same for sale at the earliest practical date.

Helena Torres, a little seven-year-old girl, became separated from her mother while down town yesterday, before noon, and was found by a citizen wandering around the streets, out in one of the hardest rains that prevailed. The little girl was taken to the police station, where she was with Police Officer Boman, who by making inquiries over the telephone, finally found out, through the Sisters' school, where she lived, when she was returned to her parents.

**PERSONALS.**  
 E. W. S. Van Slyke of San Francisco is in the city on a business trip.

George H. Corry of Pacific Beach, who was in Los Angeles placing irrigation bonds, returned home yesterday.

Col. Edward Coleman of Fond du Lac, Wis., is in the city. Col. Coleman is accompanied by his wife and will remain several days. While in Los Angeles he is being shown around by his old friend, George L. Arnold.

Among the latest arrivals on the register at the St. Angelo are Isid Smith and wife, Mrs. H. B. Thearle, Chicago; George W. Krebs and wife, Coronado; C. H. Carleton and wife, Cleveland; O. D. W. Hitchcock and wife, Mrs. Sam Church, Miss Marjorie Thomas, Pomona; W. H. Potter, wife and daughter, Alpena, Mich.

Ben Stern of the City of Paris has returned from a two-months' visit to the East, where he has been indulging in tobogganing, sleigh riding, skating and other winter sports. He says that the climate of the Rockies is all very good to visit occasionally, but that Southern California is the only place for permanent residence.

**CAUGHT IN THE ACT.**  
 A Man Arrested for Insulting a Young Girl on the Street.

A young vagabond, giving the name of F. H. Boman, was arrested last night by Special Officer Whalen on Main street for making improper advances to the young daughter of Juan Castaneda, of No. 427 Bellevue avenue.

The Castaneda girl had entered a Main street store and made some purchases, and was returning home, when she was accosted by Boman, who invited her to his room, showing her some money. The girl repelled the fellow's advances until he became importunate, when she burst into tears and started to run. Boman after her. Special Officer Whalen had noticed the affair from the start, but did not think anything wrong until the girl passed him, crying, and stepping in a shadow until the girl's pursuer came along, the officer stepped out from his hiding place and arrested the fellow, taking him to the police station, where he was booked for disturbing the peace.

Boman asked permission to send out a note to a friend, which read as follows:  
 "Mr. Pattison I have got arrested for Drunk and am in Present in city Jail please send money to pay out my bail."  
 F. H. BOMAN.

"Mr. Pattison" appeared to Judge Bean as did Mr. Conklin's "John Doe" to Chief Glass—a myth—hence the note remains at the police station, as does Boman.

**Southern California College Lectures.**  
 The members and friends of the Southern California College enjoyed a rare treat on Friday evening last, it being the occasion of the third lecture of the present term. Before announcing the speaker of the evening President Ferguson introduced to the visitors Prof. Wendell Schiel, dean of the music department, who rendered Prume's "La Melancholie" on the violin, accompanied by Mr. Marsh, of the college, on the piano.

After the music Rev. A. B. Tomlinson was presented by the president, who in a structurally entertained the audience for an hour on the subject, "Vice and Virtue." The lecture was a scholarly effort, evincing most careful preparation and originality in thought and method of presentation. The speaker's manner of delivery was pleasing and powerful, and he left no doubt in the minds of his hearers but that his words were the expressions of deep and honest convictions. At the close of the lecture Prof. Schiel was again announced, and favored the audience with a fantastic on Glover's "What Are the Wild Waves Saying?"

The fourth of the course will be a concert and lecture next Friday evening, March 10, at 7:45; on the subject, "Journalism." The lectures are free and open to the public. A cordial invitation is extended to all interested in the work of education. An omnibus, furnishing free conveyance to and from the college, leaves the Westlake Park end of the Seventh street cable line at 6:30, 7:00 and 7:30 o'clock. Returning leave from the college immediately after the lecture.

**Engaged in a Pitched Battle.**  
 Charles Anslay and Wesley Courtney, residents of Boyle Heights, were engaged in a pitched battle, near last night, were arrested by Officer Carney and taken to the City Police Station, where they were locked up and booked for disturbing the peace.

## A FAMILY ROW.

**A Break-up Between the Shermans—Both Under Arrest.**  
 H. M. Sherman of East Los Angeles is in the City Prison, a position in which his wife unsuccessfully endeavored to have him placed early yesterday morning.

Go to Woodham & Co.'s to get your furniture, 324 South Spring street.  
 It seems the white wings of peace have not been hovering very kindly over the Sherman household for some days. The wife blames the husband for this condition, while the blame is reversed by the masculine end of the family.

The atmosphere became torrid around the Sherman mansion yesterday morning, after Sherman had "thrown in" a half-dozen cups, and the wife becoming scared, she sought a police officer, who arrested the bellicose husband and brought him to the city, the wife proceeding to Justice Anslay's court, where she desired to swear out a complaint against her husband for disturbing the peace of mind, but on being informed that she could not, as a wife, swear to such complaint against her husband, she unwillingly left for home, reaching there some minutes before her husband, who had been turned loose, but stopped on the way to throw "bowl up."

Upon Sherman's arrival at his home he found the door closed, locked and barricaded from within, and, feeling especially aggrieved, he sent for police officers to break down the door. The wife, however, proceeded to kick in the door. This was successfully accomplished, and the two had "got together" in a genuine hand-to-hand fight when Officer Craig of the East Side force, who had witnessed the disturbance, came upon the scene and arrested both man and woman, leaving the wife at the East Los Angeles station and bringing Sherman to the city.

**LITTLE EMIL ROTH.**  
 His Parents Refuse to Allow Him to Return Home.

Emil Roth, the little German boy who says he was beaten and run away from his home by his step-mother, with the apparent consent of the father, is still at the City Jail.

The officers at the City Prison say Little Emil is as quiet and obedient as possible. Easily amused, happy disposition and without any indications of waywardness, the boy has won over all have come in contact with him.

It is bothering the police officials as to what course to pursue in this boy's case; the District Attorney will not make out a complaint to have him sent to Whittier, no one seems to want the wail and the parents say they will not take him home.

The question is, "Is there no way to force the boy's parents to care for their child?"

**A Lively Chase.**  
 Officer Stewart had a chase last night after a Chinaman vegetable peddler, who was seen to pick up a box, that proved to contain an unbroken two dozen cans of baking powder, which he placed in his wagon and attempted to get away with.

The box, which was marked "R. & Co., San Pedro," had evidently fallen from a dray, as the Chinaman was seen to stop in the middle of the street on Main, and, loading it in his wagon, drove off down First and had gained Los Angeles street, which he had turned down when Officer Stewart overtook him. The box was taken and brought to the Police Station; the Chinaman was allowed to go rejoicing on his way.

**"ROOM AT CORONADO."**  
 To counteract the erroneous reports that the "Hotel del Coronado" is full and recent arrivals had been unable to secure rooms, I wish to state that this is not the case; there are still quite a number of good rooms vacant, and all applying can depend upon securing first-class accommodations. Agency, 129 North Spring, T. D. Yeomans, agent.

**NOTICE.**  
 We are pleased to announce to our many patrons that we have secured the services of Miss Marie Kinney, the well-known modiste, who is now prepared to execute all orders in this department with promptness. Parisian Cloth and Suit Company, 321 South Spring street.

**COTTAGE PLANS.**  
 Do you need them? See Eugene L. Calkin, 114 North Spring street, formerly of Calkin & Haas, architects.

**The W. O. Furrey Company**  
 Sells the finest stock stoves and ranges made in the world—the famous Glenwood. Nos. 129 to 136 North Spring street.

**CUDAHY'S "Red" Brand Extract of Beef**  
 is the best of all. It is convenient, health-giving and delicious.

**The W. O. Furrey Company**  
 Have the finest line of nickel and silver-plated tea and coffee urns and chafing dishes. Nos. 129 to 136 North Spring street.

**MOTHERS** be sure and always use Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for your children while teething. It is the best of all.

**VISITING CARDS** engraved Lang-stadter, 314 West Second street, Tel. 728.

**Cutlery, Bar-fixtures, Gateways,**  
 in endless varieties, at prices that are bound to displease no one. Chronos Company, Nos. 129 to 136 North Spring street.

**Our Guarantee**  
 We authorize grocers to guarantee that

1. Cleaveland's Baking Powder is a pure cream of tartar powder, free from alum and ammonia;

2. It is made exactly as stated on the label;

3. It does more work and finer work than any other;

4. Food raised with it has no bitter taste, but is sweet and keeps moist and fresh.

Give Cleaveland's a trial, and if it is not as represented, return it to your grocer and get your money back.

CLEAVELAND BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.  
 DR. C. N. HOAGLAND, President.

## CLEAN AND WHOLESOME.

Dr. De Monco and Associates' New Method of Treating Catarrh.

The Success of Dr. De Monco and Associates Attested by the Hundreds of People Treated at Their Office Daily.

Wonderful Improvement—Remember—Their Mail Treatment.

This new method, it may be well to state right here, is vastly different from those generally used in the treatment of such diseases. The investigations of Dr. De Monco and associates into the best methods of treating their specialities resulted in the discovery of forms of treatment entirely opposed to the harsh and destructive practices of the past, practices that have survived from the time when physicians were taught to use acids, electrodes, plasters, fumes and corroding drugs, and are still in use by men who have not advanced with the times. The treatment applied by Dr. De Monco and associates in catarrh affections is mild, painless and antiseptic. It is harmless, clean and wholesome, and is as pleasant as it is effective.

It did not take long for the public to learn the difference between the old and new methods of treatment, and has been attested by the hundreds of people who are being treated at this office daily.

The different cases which these specialists are selected from hundreds of others because of their complications and stubbornness.

**During the month of March Dr. De Monco and associates will treat Catarrh and all other ailments threatening at home as well as at our office, and which will cause no inconvenience or hindrance to business whatever.**

**WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT.**  
 Nearly Everybody Will Recognize Below the Familiar Countenance of Mr. Edward O'Hara, who is now a resident of Los Angeles, and is at Present Living on His Luxurious Farm Bordering This City.

To reach this venerable gentleman's home you follow the road leading to the celebrated ostrich farm of Mr. Grimsby, and at the last of the house after crossing the Los Angeles River.



Mr. O'Hara extends an invitation to a person suffering as he has to visit him and hear of his wonderful improvement in health while under treatment at the De Monco Medical Institute.

Mr. O'Hara, who went to these specialists suffering from catarrh of the head and stomach. I had lost my hearing, my eyes were weak and watery, nose was filled with dry scabs with hot streaks running up my chest and under my shoulders so I could not raise my arm above my head without getting a stitch in my shoulder, and could not lower it again without great pain; constant pain in my back, and from one side to the other. While asleep hot flashes would pass over me and I would awake with a start; my circulation was miserable, and I was cold even under heaviest of clothing. I had been troubled with this kind of ailment for years and it seemed that the more patient medicine I took, and the longer I lived here, the more I suffered. Why, I never had catarrh until I came here.

Have been under the care of Dr. De Monco and associates for short time, and I am so much improved I feel that I am really going to be cured; yes I do.

I am satisfied in my mind that the local and constitutional treatment administered by these specialists is the only treatment for catarrh, and I would advise any person to give them a trial. You will never regret it.

No burning, no cautery, no caustic, no nitrate of silver used. A new, successful and painless system of treatment formulated from years of experience. The old, painful and unsuccessful methods must give place to the new.

**Their Mail Treatment.**  
 In addition to their office treatment and for the benefit of those who cannot visit them, they have "Question Blankets" which they will send you upon request by mail. Be sure to answer each question carefully, for upon this depends the success of their treatment. Medicines will be promptly shipped to your address.

Enclose 4 cents with application for blank "Question Blanket."

**Remember.**  
 Permanency, Education, Experience, Honesty at Skill in Foundation on Which They Build.

**DeMonco Medical Institute**  
 Located Permanently in the Newell & Rader Building, Rooms 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10, 121 1/2 S. Broadway, Los Angeles.

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## Catarrh.

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**MORE TALK ON NATURE'S WONDERS.**  
I stood the other morning looking at the trees. Before me were some eucalyptus, great, towering giants, eighty feet high, and it seemed, as I looked up to their towering tops, that I almost touched the blue sky over their heads, and as I looked at their massive trunks and their thousands of leaves fluttering in the morning breeze like so many green banners, I thought of those tiny rivers of sap which are flowing through the trunks from the roots of the trees to the high tops, and I thought every bough and to all those million leaves, keeping them all fresh, every leaf green, and I said, as I have often said before, how wonderful this all is, yet how little people think about it! They say things grow, but beyond that they do not give thought to the mystery of growth they do not consider.

But here is something as wonderful as you have ever seen, a great tree, full of tiny pipes, through which these small streams of sap flow unceasingly out to the farthest tip of the topmost bough; up from the roots toward the sky these small rivers run, like a fountain sending its waters upward. What force is it that sets these minute rivers of sap to flowing upward instead of downward, till they touch every leaf and twig and fill, and thus give life and freshness? We cannot tell.

"But what is the bark of a tree for?" inquires one of my little friends.  
That is its clothing, the coat which it wears to shelter and protect the life of the tree. There is no life in the outer bark of a tree, any more than there is in the clothing which we wear to keep us warm, but the tree would suffer without it, as we should suffer in a cold climate without any clothing to protect us.

"What is the bark made of?" inquires another of my boys. Out of the same sap, first, the leaves, the wood and the flowers are made. Every tree and plant is a wonderful workshop, and the sap is one of the busiest builders within it, keeping up its work all day, running from the roots to the highest bough, feeding every hungry leaf, every branch, till all the tree is full of life and beauty.

But what if this sap should say, "O, I am tired of climbing this tall tree trunk every day, and of running out to feed every little leaf and stem and then downward again to the earth. I'll not do it any more. I'm going to have a rest now and let the tree take care of itself." How soon our tall, spreading trees would wither and die, and what a barren looking place the earth would become, if all its beautiful trees were dead. How we should miss their cool, soft shade, and the lovely music of their leaves, which makes such delightful green chambers for the birds. I am afraid that we should not have the bird song that we now have if there were no leafy boughs upon which they could sit. Perhaps their songs may be songs of thanksgiving for the life which they love and in which they build their nests.

"But what does the sap do when it gets up to the leaves," inquired one of my little girls.  
Some of it turns and runs down again to the roots through another set of pipes, after it has leaves behind it that they require for nourishment. And then some of the water in the sap passes off into the air through what we call the pores of the leaves. This moisture does very much to keep the air from being dry, and to make it soft and pleasant to breathe. You see from this how all things work together. Each little leaf does what it can, but it works so noiselessly that we do not notice the work which it does, though we should find a great difference in the air we breathe if all the beautiful green leaves and blades of grass were taken away. Then the air would be dry and hot like the air of a great desert.

Then another thing. The bad air we breathe out from our lungs, and which would be injurious for us to breathe again, is just the kind of air that the leaves need, and so you see how breathing in and return give us the air that we need, and make it sweet and fresh for us to breathe; so we are like friends, giving them what we do not need, and taking in return what they do not need, and what we could not well do without.

So we see as we study these things that there is nothing without a purpose. We do not find anything like chance in the world about us.

"Is there anything made from the sap of trees and plants but leaves, and stalks and blossoms?" asks a little blue-eyed girl beside me.

Yes, there's fruit, and can you think of nothing else?

"Sugar!" says Johnnie, with a stiff interrogation point after the word.

Yes, sugar, which we have from the sugar cane, from the sugar beet and the sap of the maple tree.

"How do we make the sugar? I can't understand," says a thoughtful little miss, with a handful of white candy in her jacket.

We do not make it at all. All the sugar that we have ever eaten Nature has made, in her great sugar factory, which is hidden in the beet, the sugar cane and the tall maple trees. But what we do to make use of some process by which we may get rid of the water mixed with it, which we do by boiling, for then the water passes off into the air in the shape of steam, and after a time only the sugar is left. I have been into the great maple forests in New England when the warm spring days had come and the sap flowed freely through little wooden spouts that had been inserted into the trees, and drank the sap, which tasted like sweetened water. This sap runs into buckets, and when the buckets are full they are emptied into great vats or kettles and "boiled down" into a thick syrup, and when it is cold and nearly all the water has escaped it becomes sugar, which is a very necessary article.

So you see that men do not make the sugar. They only change the form of that which nature has made, and getting rid of the water we find the sugar all there, a solid which would not circulate in the trees unless it were mingled with the water.

It is not interesting to know these things, and do you wonder that when I speak of "the great book of Nature?" It is a wonderful volume for study, and the more we study it the more we shall learn of God's wisdom and goodness.

## GUN FOR GUN.

The Sea Fight of the Monitor and Merrimack.

Thirty-one Years Ago, March 9th, 1862—How I Painted the Picture of the First Fight of Ironclad War Vessels.

The battle between these two wonderful boats at Hampton Roads on March 9, 1862, always seemed to me a fascinating subject for a historical painting, and for years the thought possessed me to endeavor to put on canvas an incident of the fight, to depict some particular point in the battle which would give an idea of what those two iron monsters accomplished under the guidance and skill of their commanders, and through the courage and endurance of the officers and crews.

THE CLEAR GIBT OF THE FIGHT. History does not record a grander naval battle than the one fought between those ungainly, iron-cased, unpicturesque boats. The old-fashioned ships of war, whether frigate, sloop of battle or sloop of war, with their tapering spars, clouds of canvas and thousands of ropes, were an inspiration to the sailor, who could see the flag under

which he fought, blow out against the blue of the sky, giving him the courage that makes men fight to the death. There was a pomp and grandeur about it all not found on those ironclads. Think of the darkness and gloom below decks, the Monitor during that battle. Think of the between the Monitor and the Merrimack, a struggle between two ungainly iron boats, one of which was comparable to the roof of a barn during a flood, and the other to a cheese box on a shingle—very poor material to make a picture of; but the crew was in the fight, John Taylor Wood, in the Century Magazine of March, 1885, says: "It revolutionized the navies of the world," that I always grew more and more determined to create a picture of it.

HOW I GOT THE FORM OF THE MONITOR. Of course the first thing to do was to get the drawings of the two vessels, and I went to Thomas F. Rowland, the builder of the Monitor, who made search for the "working drawings," but they could not be found. I then went to the Chief Naval Constructor gave me every assistance, but the drawings were not to be found in the archives of the Navy Department, and I had to return to Mr. Rowland. He then gave me a letter to Capt. Ericsson, the designer of the Monitor. After several months he furnished me with data so that I could construct truthfully that part of the picture the Monitor was to occupy. My visit was made to Capt. Ericsson with more or less anxiety, for he was a man who would not let any one encroach on his time, but Mr. Rowland's letter was an "open sesame."

The next thing was to find the working drawings of the Merrimack. While in Washington I had made a search, but found none. What to do was a question. I entered into correspondence with the executive officer of the Merrimack, Lieut. John Taylor Wood, and with others who had been on board, and I hunted down all the prints published at the time, but these were very unsatisfactory.

Lieut. Wood gave me valuable information, but still there were facts that I could not seem to get at, and months passed away without my learning anything satisfactory about the Merrimack. I finally resolved to hunt out the men who had fought the battle, who were on the vessels during the engagement. I first went to Admiral John L. Worden, who commanded the Monitor, and a courteous gentleman I found him. It was from his story of the conflict that I began to get a glimpse of the picture I wished to paint.

HOW THE MERRIMACK PILOT HELPED ME. I next went to Hampton, Va., to find the pilots of the Merrimack, or any of the crew and officers aboard during the fight. I also wanted the natural and truthful appearance of the landscape from the point of battle at the same time of the year.

At Hampton I found Thomas Cunningham, one of the Merrimack's pilots during the battle, and the engagement. He was a true, genial Virginian, and responded heartily to my wishes, and on the 9th of March, exactly twenty years after the battle, I sailed over the same places where the Merrimack had sailed two decades before, and under the guidance of the same pilot. When we came to the spot where the incident which I intended to portray occurred, we anchored; and while I sketched the contour of the land, and the appearance of the landscape and made notes of the atmospheric conditions, Mr. Cunningham related the story of the two days' fight—how the first day was one of annihilation, a swoop of victory.

"Nothing stood in our way, we swept the bay. Old wooden ships like the Cumberland and Congress were as toy ships against the destructive power of our ironclad. The whole Union fleet, those that could, sought safety in flight—the Minnesota, hard aground, and helpless off Newport News Point, did all she could to stem the battle. They were nothing more than sheets of paper

against us. Many an old sailor's heart was broken that day to see the grandest wooden vessels in the world annihilated.

"The second day, the 9th, was just such a morning as this—quiet and gray, chill enough in the air to brace one for the coming fight. We came down from the anchorage running down as far as the flat ground. Then we started for the Minnesota, off Newport News Point. Suddenly we saw a craft of a kind we had never seen before come from behind the Minnesota. And we slowed down and waited. 'What kind of a thing is that?' we asked ourselves."

"I can't give exactly the pilot's language; it was very forcible, really more picturesque than polite, but very graphic. 'Finally, one of our officers who had been North within a short time said it must be the ironclad built in New York. 'Heading up stream we began firing. The Monitor made no reply, but quietly and steadily steamed toward us until within very close range of us, then she let fly a shot, and I tell you there was that about that shot that made me feel we had met something that would interrupt our career.'"

STUDYING THE FIGHT ON THE SPOT. I listened to his story, and with what I had heard before I made a mental picture of the combat—got a clearer vision of it. The next thing was to fix the key, the color-scheme of my painting. The pilot had told me that March 9, 1862, was a beautiful gray morning like this one, and I painted the sky the

color of the water and the landscape, very carefully getting the colors to use in the painting. The color key of a picture is so important to have in mind when starting to paint, that I felt very fortunate in having such a grand opportunity to look on the scene itself, which was in gray in tone and delicate in light and shade, and making a splendid background for the black vessels and dark smoke, and the red, white and blue of the flags.

While I was finishing the sketch, deciding on what red and blue to use, steaming from Newport News Point came a tug-barge burning soft or bituminous coal, the very coal the Merrimack used, sending forth a cloud of brown-black smoke that was just the accent that I needed in my picture, for it made not only an effect in light and shade, and a spot of color, but in the composition of my picture it aided me in breaking the severe lines of the hulls of the vessels. This volume of smoke from the Merrimack's smoke-stack not only had its effect in an artistic way, but it was one of the facts of the battle, making the picture historical, for many times during the morning of the conflict it hid the two boats from the anxious spectators who were watching from the many vessels, both Union and Confederate, and on both shores of the bay. Prayers and cheers went up whenever the light wind dispelled the smoke and the ironclads could still be seen, both safe, and battling as gallantly as ever.

MERRIMACK PLANS FOUND AT LAST. Now I thought I could start my work. The size of the canvas was six feet by twelve. I began to lay out the picture and get into black and white the form of the vessels and the light and shade of the composition; but I soon found I still needed and must have the drawings of the Merrimack, for truth was to be the first thing in the picture.

So I made another trip to Virginia. In the town of Berkeley I found Capt. William Parrish, another of the Merrimack pilots. He told me that John L. Porter, the constructor of the Merrimack, was still living and at Gosport.

You may rest assured very little time elapsed before I was at Gosport and in the presence of the man who had designed and constructed the formidable craft that stood the shock of the two days' battling.

Previous to the war Mr. Porter was a United States naval constructor. When Virginia seceded he went with her, resigning his position as constructor of the Merrimack. He was called upon by the Confederate government, and the design of the Merrimack was the result.

When I told Mr. Porter what I was seeking, in a very short time I had in my hands the time-stained drawings he had used in building the Merrimack, and which he had saved from the ruins of the war. The finding of these drawings was a very happy event for me, for now I really had all the data to go ahead and paint the picture.

BEGINNING THE PAINTING. But when I found myself again before the bare canvas, with all the data to work from, my task had just begun. The mental vision came slowly. For a time my courage deserted me—because in art without the vision or mental picture nothing can be accomplished. But gradually the picture grew in my mind, and at last I possessed the vision. A calm morning silver-gray, quiet and peaceful. In the distance, at the right, are the masts of the sunken Cumberland, her ensigns still flying at the sparker peak. The land visible still further to the right is Newport News Point, an important position commanding the entrance to the James River. The frigate Minnesota—aground with a tug alongside, is also on the right of the picture in the middle distance. In the center of the foreground is the Monitor, like a gladiator stripped for a fight, her deck hamper stowed away, nothing on or above her deck, except the square box-like pilot-house, the turret and the flag staff with its ensign flying defiantly. At the left is the Merrimack burning soft coal and sending forth great volumes of black smoke from her smoke-stack, she is now, however, not from the two days' contest, looking like a huge leviathan with evidences of her destructive power in every inch of her sloping sides.

The time in the combat chosen is when the Merrimack, having for nearly an hour maneuvered in position in order to ram the Monitor, commands orders, "Now go ahead! now stop! now astern!" and at last received command, "Go ahead! full speed!" and the commander of the Monitor, watching

the Merrimack, had put his helm hard astern, so that only a glancing blow struck his vessel.

WHY BOTH BOATS DIDN'T REAR. When the Merrimack, in the first day's contest, sunk the Cumberland by running her down, she ran into the Cumberland at full speed, and her bow and ram attached went so far into the Cumberland's side that when she tried to reverse and back off she could not at first do it; but suddenly, after a while, and after a particularly powerful wrench she got free, the glorious old Cumberland sinking slowly. They did not know at the time, nor for several days after the battle, that in the hull of the Cumberland was left the steel ram of the Merrimack.

Many of the men that were in the Merrimack think that if they had not lost their ram that they would have sunk the Monitor when they struck her that glancing blow the day of the fight. But then again Admiral Worden feels that if he could have used thirty-pound charges of powder instead of the fifteen-pound charges, which was a peremptory order from the Bureau of Ordnance for him to use, the contest would have been shorter and the result more decided. However, it was a battle in which both sides were physically completely exhausted, and it was a glorious battle, and a battle that all Americans both North and South can look to with pride. I painted the picture and the Government purchased it at the request of men of both vessels who had been in the fight, and it now hangs in the east

wing of the Senate in the Capitol at Washington.

W. F. HALLAM.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

C. M. Wells Talks About the Resignation of Mrs. Cole.

He is Certain That There is No Disposition to Discriminate Against Southern California—What Has Been Conceded.

C. M. Wells was in the city for a few hours yesterday, en route to San Francisco on his return from the transcontinental railroad meeting at Santa Barbara. He was seen for a few minutes at the Chamber of Commerce by a Times reporter, who asked him about the resignation of Mrs. Cole, her relations toward the other lady commissioners, etc. Mr. Wells was strongly of the opinion that no injustice had been intended or had been done to Southern California. He said that the matter of who should go to Chicago was left entirely to the ladies themselves to decide. Mrs. Cole made no application to go, and, in fact, had expressed herself as not at all anxious for the job. At her request two ladies from this part of the State had received salaries in the State building, Mrs. Mary E. Hart having been appointed custodian of the historical department, to act in place of Mrs. Cole. The sum of \$500 has been set aside to Mrs. Hart, he said, to pay her own salary and expenses and the expense of collecting the exhibits if there be any. Miss Casey, the other Los Angeles appointee, is to receive a salary in the art department. No salary in the State building exceeds \$100 per month, except the heads of departments, Mr. Wells stated. He said that the lady commissioners of the North did not exactly approve of appointing the two ladies as above stated, thinking that their work could be done by members of the commission, but Mrs. Cole urged their appointment so strenuously, and particularly requested that Mrs. Hart especially be appointed custodian of the historical exhibits in order to relieve herself.

Neither Mrs. Cole nor Mrs. Kimball made any application to be sent for the opening, and the others did—and were appointed. That explains the "tempest in a teapot." No discrimination is intended, he firmly states, and the ladies in San Francisco fully appreciate what Southern California has done to ward making the California World's Fair exhibit a creditable one.

Mr. Wells and Mr. Rose, on behalf of the California World's Fair Commission, requested the railroad magnates now in session at Santa Barbara to take what Southern California has done to ward making the California World's Fair exhibit a creditable one.

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## JACK.

The Eloquent Young Orator of the Philos.

A Story of the March Floods—"Strike Till the Last Armed Fox Expire"—Fighting Ragging Waters.

"If this weather keeps up, I'm afraid Jack can't get here," said Albert Halstead. He was sitting in the window of his room in "Junior Hall," and staring out on the campus, where the rain was pouring on the muddy pools and patches of sodden grass. "The ticket agent says trains can't cross if the Macoupin rises much more."

"Rise or no rise, Jack Ducksley'll be here on hand when there's a debate on foot," Dick Arlington spoke from the bed; he was buried in pillows and a dog-eared copy of Horace.

"He'd come through fire to say nothing of water to save our noble Philos from defeat at the hands of the base, craven, Linophillians! The very mention of the hated name stirs me heart's blood!" and Dick sat up and looked oratorically warlike.

"Well, he'll have plenty of water to come through. Our chances are pretty slim without him. Gardiner can never hold up against Brooks and Guthridge with all the Linoes back of them. I don't see why Jack couldn't have gone off going to St. Louis till next week."

"My child," said Dick, throwing the much-abused Horace on the center-table, where it bumped its venerable head against a solid geometry and fell to the floor, "how often must I tell you that that business is business! Even a contest debate must stand aside where business—"

"Sant up! The thing is we don't want those fellows crowding over us. They're going to have a great spread if they do win, and Guthridge has promised to ride Gardiner around the campus if they don't, and you know how heavy Gardiner is. I saw Brooks—Come in! Hello, Gardiner, what's the news?"

Gardiner stood in the doorway letting the rain drip from the ferule of his umbrella in a pool on the carpet. "I've just headed down to the station. The Macoupin is over the long bridge, and still rising—no more trains this evening."

"Jove!" Dick was walking up and down, hands in pockets. "That looks bad for us Philos. I s'pose there is no news from Jack!"

"Yes—telegram. He says he'll leave St. Louis on the 4 o'clock train."

"Then he's at Macoupin station now," said Albert. "Two miles from school and no way to cross a miserable little brook that is dried up most of the year! Can't postpone the debate, can we?"

"No, Guthridge and Brooks have to

leave tomorrow, and the fellows from Springfield are going home tonight."

"Well, perhaps Jack'll come! If he doesn't we'll stand by you, Gardiner, and do our best."

It was raining when Jack left St. Louis. East St. Louis looked more torn than ever, and the country beyond was fairly drenched. He was deep in his speech for the evening's debate when the train reached Macoupin station. He finished the argument and looked up.

"Where are we stopping so long for?" he asked of no one in particular.

"The conductor says the creek is up over the bridge and the train cannot cross. He has wired for orders," answered a man who had just entered the car.

All but the first few words fell on deaf ears, for Jack had dashed from the car, and was holding an excited parley with the conductor on the platform of the station.

"The water's high enough to put out the fire, and the bridge isn't safe," said the blue-capped official. "Jack fairly danced with excitement. 'But I must cross! Why, I have to—O, I just must get over to the college even if I have to swim! Can't you try to cross?'"

"No. And here's orders to pull back to East St. Louis. And, young fellow, take my advice and don't try swimming when ol' Macoupin is a boom!" All aboard.

But Jack didn't go aboard. He watched the train out of sight, down the long wet perspective of the rails. Then he went into the station.

"Can I get a handcar or a boat or something here? I have to get across to Carlinville tonight!"

The station agent looked at him meditatively.

"Hand car?" he queried. "There's a nary hand car on the place, an' ol' man Dorsey, he's got the only boat on the creek."

"Where can I find him?" asked Jack.

"Who? 'Lige Dorsey? Well, now, kaint say. 'Lige's not in bed. Broke his leg last week."

"Where is the boat?" Jack was growing impatient. The old man was so provokingly deliberate.

"Boat? Well, now, you've got me. Las' I heard tell of a man five mile up this here creek he'd it, else Dorsey'd swapped it to a man over in Jersey county, an' I don't just remember which."

"Can't you suggest something?" asked Jack.

"O, yes! I reckon the best thing you kin do is to wait till tomorrow. Ef it

don't rain no more, the creek's mighty likely to go down so's you kin cross on the train."

"I suppose I couldn't walk across?" "Walk? Well, unless you've got a power of spunk an' muscle, I wouldn't go a trying it, 'less I wanted to git myself drowned."

Jack walked up and down for a moment in silence. Suddenly he paused. "See here," he said, "I'm going to try it. There's my card and—"

"Walk! Walk now!" But Jack was gone.

III. The rain had slackened to a cold, steady drizzle, and as he walked down the track Jack could hear the creek rushing and roaring along, far beyond its banks, booming and eddying, nearly

a mile wide. The water near the edge was comparatively calm, but out in the channel the current, marked by drift-wood, was dashing and foaming furiously.

The trestle work of the bridge was out of sight. Among all the gobs of human conception we find nowhere such perfection, and nowhere any faith that is so simple and yet so satisfying and complete. God, the first cause of all things; the Creator and Preserver of the Universe; omnipotent and omnipresent; merciful, long-suffering, ready to forgive; upholding all things by the word of His power, and Jesus Christ—"God manifest in the flesh," this is the Christian's Deity and the Christian's hope. There are no mysterious avatars from which our God was evolved, but in the beginning was God, and the same yesterday, today and forever.

And the heaven that the Bible paints is more satisfying in its conception. It is no Nirvana, or Paradise of simple rest, but, in keeping with the laws of human activity, it is not only a place of supreme happiness, but of continuous and never-ending growth. The same yesterday, today and forever.

He looked back for a moment at the station and the light dying in the west behind it. Then he tightened his grasp on his cane, the pride of his junior's heart, and, stepping upon the stringers at the side of the track, he began.

The water was an inch, then an ankle deep, and icy cold. He could scarcely

leave tomorrow, and the fellows from Springfield are going home tonight."

"Well, perhaps Jack'll come! If he doesn't we'll stand by you, Gardiner, and do our best."

It was raining when Jack left St. Louis. East St. Louis looked more torn than ever, and the country beyond was fairly drenched. He was deep in his speech for the evening's debate when the train reached Macoupin station. He finished the argument and looked up.

"Where are we stopping so long for?" he asked of no one in particular.

"The conductor says the creek is up over the bridge and the train cannot cross. He has wired for orders," answered a man who had just entered the car.

All but the first few words fell on deaf ears, for Jack had dashed from the car, and was holding an excited parley with the conductor on the platform of the station.

"The water's high enough to put out the fire, and the bridge isn't safe," said the blue-capped official. "Jack fairly danced with excitement. 'But I must cross! Why, I have to—O, I just must get over to the college even if I have to swim! Can't you try to cross?'"

"No. And here's orders to pull back to East St. Louis. And, young fellow, take my advice and don't try swimming when ol' Macoupin is a boom!" All aboard.

But Jack didn't go aboard. He watched the train out of sight, down the long wet perspective of the rails. Then he went into the station.

"Can I get a handcar or a boat or something here? I have to get across to Carlinville tonight!"

The station agent looked at him meditatively.

"Hand car?" he queried. "There's a nary hand car on the place, an' ol' man Dorsey, he's got the only boat on the creek."

"Where can I find him?" asked Jack.

"Who? 'Lige Dorsey? Well, now, kaint say. 'Lige's not in bed. Broke his leg last week."

"Where is the boat?" Jack was growing impatient. The old man was so provokingly deliberate.

"Boat? Well, now, you've got me. Las' I heard tell of a man five mile up this here creek he'd it, else Dorsey'd swapped it to a man over in Jersey county, an' I don't just remember which."

"Can't you suggest something?" asked Jack.

"O, yes! I reckon the best thing you kin do is to wait till tomorrow. Ef it

"Strike till the last armed foe expires," shouted Guthridge, waving his arms madly. "Strike for your altars and your fires. Strike for the green graves of your sires! There are strikes!"

He broke off silently. Every Philo was on his feet cheering like mad. Four times the college yell rang out like a battle cry. Four times and then the crowd parted. Then in their midst, passing with the quick run from the bridge, his eyes ablaze with excitement, and his figure disguised in a suit of Halstead's old clothes, stood Jack.

Of course the Philos won, and everybody remembers how all the class cheered when the class historian on class day, a fortnight later, told what Jack dared and did for the glory of the Philos.

RUTH FRISCHOTT.

LAY SERMONS.

There is one fact about the religion of Jesus Christ of which the world at large has not thought very deeply, and that is that it is a religion which even its bitterest opposers are incapable of proving to be untrue. The reasoning of the most profound sceptics; the assaults of the bitterest infidelity; and all the arguments of its enemies have availed nothing toward disproving its claims, or satisfying the human heart that it is false and unworthy of credence.

Familiarity with the teachings of Christianity but serves to strengthen the impression of its reality, for the human heart cannot fail to recognize how divinely it is adapted to human needs. The hungry soul finds in it everything to satisfy its deepest yearnings. Its unspoken hopes, and its vastest needs. Its power to succor is infinite, and its grasp is as endless as the eternal years of future existence.

How strongly does that Divine Man—Christ Jesus—appeal to us through the perfect sinlessness of this character, which compels our faith in Him and our worship of Him, and which is combined with a never-failing tenderness and pity for His children that will not let us be afraid. Among all the gobs of human conception we find nowhere such perfection, and nowhere any faith that is so simple and yet so satisfying and complete. God, the first cause of all things; the Creator and Preserver of the Universe; omnipotent and omnipresent; merciful, long-suffering, ready to forgive; upholding all things by the word of His power, and Jesus Christ—"God manifest in the flesh," this is the Christian's Deity and the Christian's hope. There are no mysterious avatars from which our God was evolved, but in the beginning was God, and the same yesterday, today and forever.

And the heaven that the Bible paints is more satisfying in its conception. It is no Nirvana, or Paradise of simple rest, but, in keeping with the laws of human activity, it is not only a place of supreme happiness, but of continuous and never-ending growth. The same yesterday, today and forever.

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The Eagle bird of commerce who has a spreading wing onto him that is simply great, as everybody knows, has been watching Frone Wait disrobe the female portion of the populace of California with feelings that are hard to describe.

I observe that the gentle F. Eunice W. picks out only the comely young things who are perfectly lovely to look at, upon which to exert herself, and it must be conceded that in this regard the dear old girl has a taste onto her that is just regal and away up.

But the Eagle bird is astonished to find that the girls of California are not too cute to be caught by any such fly-by-night jobs as Frone, the sweet thing, is putting up on them, for they have a reputation for having an alert sub and a sort of "fly," "no-you-don't" style which makes them proof against the schemes of such persons as Frone and the chap who proposes to sculpt, appear to be.

Yes, it grieves the proud bird of the almighty dollar, the golden double eagle, as well as the fractional chicken-eagle, to note that already some of the beautiful young women of California have posed in the role of "Miss Few Clothes" in the competitive go-as-you-please stripping match which has been inaugurated in the interest of nakedness at the Chicago layout, known somewhat widely as the Columbian Exposition.

For if there is one thing more than another that the Eagle gazes onto with pride, rapture, delight and satisfaction it is the charming girls whose wit and beauty have a fame as wide as the world, which makes the glorious State of the Golden West a spot fit for an Eagle to live in.

I do not on them in their innocent freshness, purity and untarnished maidenliness. I rejoice in the flashing of their star-like eyes and in the soul-warming sunshine of their smiles.

When they come down Broadway with springy steps, buoyant spirits and in the glories of health, they are positively the very best of the world, enlivening spectacle that is visible from this, at times, damp and cheerless perch; but when some paucity of curiosity proposes to mar their innocence—to put their undoubted charms on exhibition to the gaze of a gawping and unclean male contingent, endeavoring to peer through the medium of ill-concealing draperies in the galleries of photographers, or in posings in the ateliers of pseudo-artists, I want to say to you that the Eagle birds get what is known sometimes as the snakes.

This nineteenth century which I am trying in my feeble way to adorn as much as possible, is whooping it up in the direction of the warm and trying climate of Old Nick with sufficient double-triggered celerity, without commencing at the very tenderest spot of human civilization, endeavoring to debauch the modesty and reserve of our beautiful young women. Out upon Frone Wait, the sculptor with his mallet and things and the prurient newspapers which are fostering this miserable fad!

They are enemies to good taste, good manners, good morals, and just plain, ordinary common decency, and I trust that none of the liquid-eyed girls of the beautiful southland, where the poppies flash back their golden beauty to the sun, will be inveigled into making their charms the common property of the evil-minded and the vulgar.

These beautiful selves the laughing stock of all the people of all the other States in this glorious Republic.

The Eagle has frequently remarked that politics, or things even remotely connected with politics are, or is, great stuff.

The latest evidence of this is the way the members of the Legislature of California have apparently bartered away the interests of the unfortunate girls of the State who find their way into the school at Whittier, in exchange for a new county, or, in the wide pack of new counties, that there is no call for in the Lord's world except to enhance the value of somebody's town lots, or to give some ambitious yokel or other a measly little county office that he couldn't make more than half fill.

And this is the feature about American politics and American legislatures which makes an Eagle bird so tired that his feathers haven't a particle of curl in them.

Men go into a convention and swap away the last friendship they have on earth, in order to crawl into position. Other men go, in the polls, and vote for the President of the United States in order that Plug Magooligan may be elected constable of Hang Dog township, and in the Legislature there are always certain members who would swap off a vote to move the State Capitol to the middle of the moon in exchange for a vote for Sally Glubbs as postmistress of the shebang.

It has been by such methods as this that the best interests of the unfortunate girls of California are in danger of being sacrificed at Sacramento in order that a corn full of new-county kickers might get off and build a courthouse in the southwest corner of some place where there is no use for it nor reason in it.

The members of the California Legislature who have done this thing ought to be ashamed of themselves, but that is an impossibility. The miserable thing—who would trade upon the good of his fellows in such a way would not know shame if he saw it on the street wearing a tag.

At the same time the smooth individuals, whom it were flattery to call gentlemen, should be shown up by the people who have machines to show up with, that the populace may have that famous finger of scorn all ready to point at them when they get home, bearing their burden of boodle, and the stigma of indirectly purchased votes for new counties.

The Eagle hates the whole kit and blin' of 'em, for they are 'at to split kindling in Hades—none of them.

music of the band, the pussy prophet who got away with Grandpa's hat, likewise the remainder of the wardrobe, climbed up into the chair of state, and is at this moment keeping it as warm as a bug in a rug.

Grover has had a rare and unique experience guiding things in this glorious country in which the Eagle bird is always in office, but rough and rocky as was his previous clanking matches with the gentlemen, it looks as if there was going to be a perpetual picnic, round-up, rodeo, shooting match and torch-light procession, during his present term, to which the previous jamboree was scarcely a murmur.

Here in the fruitful and calmly salubrious southland, where the large, wet Pacific leaves the westerly edge of the United States, the Eagle sits aloft, and will have barrels of fun keeping his microscopic eye on the antics of the unwashed as they fall over each other in their mad grab for a soft job, which Grover is almighty likely to see that they don't get by a whole lot.

## RAILROAD AFFAIRS.

### More Lively Discussion Raised on Agents' Commissions.

Work Being Done on the Nevada Southern Road—Prominent Railroad Men Visiting This Coast from the East.

The local passenger agents, says the San Francisco Chronicle, are somewhat excited and thoroughly mystified by letters which they have received from Mr. Stubbs of the Southern Pacific Company. In these letters, which are uniform, Mr. Stubbs states that, in his opinion, the convention at Santa Barbara will not take any action upon the question of commissions or no commissions, and he asks the agents to meet him at his office at Fourth and Townsend streets this morning at 11 o'clock. In view of the fact that nearly all lines which have offices in this city are represented at the Santa Barbara convention, and the further fact that this convention has scarcely settled down to its work, none of the agents yesterday seemed to have any idea why Mr. Stubbs wanted to hold a meeting. Nearly all of them, however, expressed perfect indifference in the matter, and said the whole thing would return to its original state—in other words, the lines represented here will refuse to agree on anything, and the agents will enter upon a systematic cutting of rates. The Great Northern did not sign the agreement of November 10 last, and indeed has no office here, and the Canadian Pacific has not been able to obtain a pro rata passenger or freight rate agreement from the Southern Pacific. These two lines will consequently pay no attention to Mr. Stubbs' invitation. Of the other lines represented here nothing can be said, but it is scarcely likely that W. H. Snedaker, local agent of the Rio Grande Western, will be here to attend the meeting. He is now in the southern portion of the State, Clinton Jones, Pacific Coast agent, and John Sebastian, general passenger agent of the Rock Island route, will arrive this morning, and will probably attend the meeting.

Several local agents, who returned to this city from Santa Barbara yesterday, stated that in all probability the transcontinental agent meeting would adjourn to Monterey for lack of hotel facilities at their present place of assembly. As to just what the outcome of the conference would be none of them were able to give the slightest clue, all expressing the belief, however, that the matter of agreeing upon World's Fair rates would be left for future determination at Chicago.

W. H. Mills and H. E. Huntington of the Southern Pacific have returned to San Francisco.

S. B. Hynes of the Southern California Railway returned from Santa Barbara yesterday.

President W. J. Palmer of the Rio Grande Western is expected in a few days from Denver, enroute to San Francisco.

Joseph Gaskill, treasurer of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway, is among the visiting railroad men in Southern California.

Another colony of Germans will arrive and locate here from the East, on the 25th, in charge of A. E. Cronen-wett, special excursion agent of the Santa Fe lines, who leaves for Ohio about Pennsylvania this evening.

The steamer Alamo, recently chartered for service on the North American Navigation Company's new line, left New York Thursday for Aspinwall. The Alamo registers 2386 tons net and was built at Chester, Pa., in 1883.

Advances from Goff's, on the Atlantic and Pacific, state that the contractors who are laying the track for the Nevada Southern, from that point to Goode Springs, are pushing matters. They are laying half a mile of track a day, and are rushing construction with all the means at their command.

Still further competition is to take place in the Central American trade. The British steamers which now run between San Francisco and Panama are to extend their route along the Central American coast to Mexican ports, and even to San Francisco. The new line formed in association with the Panama Railroad, must not, however, be left in the lurch.

### GRACE BROWN'S CONDITION.

The Would-be Suicide Resting Easily at the Hospital.

Grace Brown, alias Mme. Hermann, the clairvoyant and hotel servant, who made such a desperate attempt to commit suicide in Ash Fork, Ariz., a fortnight ago, was resting quite well at the Los Angeles county hospital where she was placed Friday. It was at first thought that the bullets from the 45-calibre six-shooter had struck the outside of the woman's ribs making simple flesh wounds, but later developments show that both bullets penetrated the chest, but, however, to strike the heart.

The wounds, while serious, are not thought to be fatal.

No word has been received from Ash Fork, as yet, either from the authorities or the friends of the woman.

There is a movement on foot among local sporting men and women, it is understood, to raise money for the unfortunate woman.



THE EAGLE.

The little people at the Grand Opera-house have been playing to audiences not at all in keeping with their merits, for certainly no more clever and novel attraction has ever been presented to the theater-goers of this city than the troupe of midgets, aptly termed, the Lilliputians. The picture of miniature men and women going through the scenes of a play, the beautiful scenery and gorgeous dressings, the fine ballet and the excellent mechanical effects presented in *Candy* and *The Dwarf's Wedding*, would seem to have sufficient drawing power to pack the opera-house nightly, but their not having done so only goes again to prove that the amusement-loving public of Los Angeles is at all times an unfeeling quality.

At the Park a fairly good business has been done during the past week, and the management feels elated at having disappointed the pessimists who said they couldn't stand it a month; that this city was not one that would patronize theatrical attractions at popular prices.

As a matter of fact the Park is doing well, and deserves so, for its plays are handsomely staged, and, in the major parts, intelligently played.

But greater things are coming to all the houses, as the following resume goes to show.

The Los Angeles will open the ball tomorrow night with mirth and music, the attraction being the Calhoun Opera Company, which is to remain with us the entire week. The management claims to have one of the best companies in the West. No one member is billed as a star, but their names, to persons familiar with the stage, show them all to be artists of ability.

Laura Millard, the prima donna, is a charming young woman, who won distinction at the head of the *Little Tycoon*; Julie Calhoun, the mezzo-soprano, and Nellie Hartley, the contralto, are both widely known on the comic opera stage. Among the principals are also Carolyn Maxwell, Miss Beronine and Miss Knox. Martin Paché is the tenor of the company and has a wide reputation, the comedians being Kirkland Calhoun and Douglas Flint.

The chorus is claimed to be a feature of the performance, the voices being well trained, while the female contingent are credited with being shapely and graceful. The opening opera will be *Richard Stahl's* brilliant and witty *Sold Pasha*, which has never before been given here.

This will be followed by *Falstaff* and *Boccaccio*, all of which gives reason to expect a delightful season of well-rendered opera.

Sutton's grand double company with its big band, a carload of scenery, dogs, donkeys and beautiful children, will appear at the Grand Opera-house for two nights and a matinee commencing Friday, March 10.

One cannot help wondering why it is that *Uncle Tom's Cabin* has always proved such a drawing card, and yet there is nothing really wonderful about it when once the plot and presentation of this realistic drama are taken into consideration.

Sutton's company is said to give quite an excellent representation of the play, and the dogs and other dumb animals, which, by the way, are not dumb at all, are well trained and enact their rôles with great intelligence.

Much interest is being manifested in the forthcoming engagement of Frederick Ward and Louis James, which occurs at the Grand Opera-house the week commencing Monday, the 13th inst., not only in respect to the well-known ability of the eminent tragedians, but on account of their magnificent stage productions and the thoroughness of the supporting company, which numbers thirty-one players.

Henry Irving and Charles Calvert of England were the first to recognize the importance of elaborate, legitimate productions, illustrated by complete stage sets, and the first to attempt an experiment proved a substantial success, bringing wealth and fame to those astute managers. Edwin Booth and Lawrence Barrett emulated those gentlemen, and found the same substantial rewards. With the death of Mr. Barrett, the retirement of Mr. Booth, and the death of Mr. Calvert, the City Engineer directed to present the necessary ordinance of intention.

In the matter of the petition from E. K. Alexander et al., asking to have Washington street, between Figueroa and Grand, graded, graveled, cemented and repaved, we recommend that the same be granted, and the City Engineer be instructed to present estimate of cost of same, and to estimate the sum of \$1 per foot on each side thereof, then to present ordinance of intention to do same.

In the matter of the petition from J. L. Tebbel et al., asking to have Twenty-third street, between Washington and Grand, graded, graveled, cemented and repaved, we recommend that the same be granted, and the City Engineer be instructed to present estimate of cost of same, and to estimate the sum of \$1 per foot on each side thereof, then to present ordinance of intention to do same.

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skirt dancers in what they call a criminal dance.

Trewey, the shadowgrapher, lost \$5000 in Panama bonds.

Stuart Robson, in *She Stoops to Conquer*, is having great vogue.

Sidney Rosenfeld is writing a new play for J. K. Emmett called *Fritz in the West*.

King Lear is said to have brought more credit than solid coin to its eminent exponent of the London Lyceum.

Miss Lulu Klein is continuing her marked success on the road in Miss Annie Pixley's company. She is winning great popularity everywhere.

Shadows, by R. W. Farrelly, was recently presented on the stage of Harry McDowell's Theater of Arts and Letters, and received a warm roasting from the press.

Mme. Duse is playing in *Francelion* in New York, and the critics speak highly of her art, but decry her taste in the selection of plays. *Francelion* being a record-breaker for unalloyed and delectable nastiness.

Edwin Milton Royle, the successful young author, is winning golden opinions everywhere for his play of *Friends*. In every city where the comedy drama has been presented this season the critics have eulogized the work of the author in columns of praise.

Champion Corbett begins his California tour at Denver, April 17, appearing in San Francisco two weeks in May. He is receiving Booth and Barrett percentages, and it is expected that his business in this section of the country will exceed anything ever done here.

The *Ensign* has one situation which is said to be strong enough to carry the play, even if it were lacking in dramatic strength. It is a scene wherein the American flag is torn down and insulted. That there is a good deal of patriotism in the land is shown by the fact that the actor who resents the insult is nightly greeted by thunders of applause.

The item of powder is of no small importance in the exact account of *The Stowaway*. Over \$500 has been expended for that elusive article in the last four years. Dynamite is much cheaper than powder, but Hennessy and McCoy are afraid to use the latter explosive in their safe-blowing act. They say that the force of dynamite can never be accurately estimated.

Here is Louis James' biography, as recently related by himself to a newspaper man: "Born in Tremont, Ill., of poor but honest parents. My early life was passed among bandits, notably my cousins, the James brothers, Jesse and Frank. Entered the United States service during the late war as sergeant of the Sixteenth New York Artillery; served nearly two years. Thence I entered the dramatic profession, in which I have been a hard student (?), and what success I have made has been through bull luck and not through any talent or ability on my part. Have supported several of our great exponents, such as Barrett, Booth, Mary Anderson and Maude Granger, and have been kindly taken in out of the wet by my friend and 'pitcher,' Frederick Warde."

## PUBLIC WORKS.

### Regular Weekly Meeting of the Board Yesterday Morning.

The Board of Public Works, broken by a War of Words—Recommendations to Be Presented to the Council.

The Board of Public Works held a meeting yesterday. The official report, as given below, covers nearly all the matters of interest which came before that body. In addition to this, however, it may be said that the proposed grading of a portion of Figueroa street south of Temple street, was discussed, and that several property-owners appeared before the board. Some of them who have property on the upper side of the street wanted the proposed cut to be shallow, thus leaving their lots but little above the street level, while others whose property is on the other side desired a much lower grade. Deliberate argument was set aside and words began to flow thick and fast until a miniature pandemonium broke loose. Order was at last restored, the affair was placed in the hands of the City Engineer, who will endeavor to make an equitable grade.

The following recommendations were passed upon and will be presented at the next meeting of the Council:

In the matter of the petition from Melville Bosler et al., asking to have lot side-walked on the north side of Eleventh street between Pearl and Georgia Bell streets, we recommend that the same be granted, and the City Engineer be instructed to present estimate of cost of same, and to estimate the sum of \$1 per foot on each side thereof, then to present ordinance of intention to do same.

In the matter of the petition from George R. Shilby et al., asking to have lot side-walked on the north side of Eleventh street between Pearl and Georgia Bell streets, we recommend that the same be granted, and the City Engineer be instructed to present estimate of cost of same, and to estimate the sum of \$1 per foot on each side thereof, then to present ordinance of intention to do same.

In the matter of the petition from E. K. Alexander et al., asking to have Washington street, between Figueroa and Grand, graded, graveled, cemented and repaved, we recommend that the same be granted, and the City Engineer be instructed to present estimate of cost of same, and to estimate the sum of \$1 per foot on each side thereof, then to present ordinance of intention to do same.

In the matter of the petition from J. L. Tebbel et al., asking to have Twenty-third street, between Washington and Grand, graded, graveled, cemented and repaved, we recommend that the same be granted, and the City Engineer be instructed to present estimate of cost of same, and to estimate the sum of \$1 per foot on each side thereof, then to present ordinance of intention to do same.

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## THE BUSY BEE SHOE HOUSE.

This week we will inaugurate a CLEAN UP sale previous to our Grand Spring Opening. We have gone through the stock very carefully and selected a large number of leading lines that every one can use, and at the same time whose room is preferable to their company.

We are going to clean up in dead earnest, and our patrons will reap a rich harvest. It is never the policy of the Busy Bee to carry over goods from one season to another. We prefer to lose a little money now rather than accumulate a stock of unseasonable goods. Our stock must always be clean and fresh. So this clean up will be remarkable for the many bargains it will pan out.

### Bargains that Are all Pure Gold Without Alloy.

Men's handsome embroidered velvet slippers, patent leather backs, solid comfort, only.....75c a pair  
Men's black or wine colored imitation alligator slippers, only.....\$1.00 a pair  
Men's elegant plush slippers, chenille embroidered, patent leather backs, very handsome, all colors.....\$1.50  
Ladies' dongola kid, patent tip shoes, opera or California lasts, dainty and durable.....\$2.00  
Broken lines of ladies' \$5 and \$6 French kid, hand-made shoes, on sale at.....\$3.00  
Ladies' hand-welt, French dongola kid shoes reduced to \$2.50 and \$3.00 a pair.....A Genuine Bargain  
Ladies' Oxford ties, cloth tops, patent tips, patent backs.....\$1.50 a pair  
Ladies' Oxfords, patent tips.....\$1.00 a pair

Misses grain tip, spring heel shoes, solid and durable, sizes 11 to 2, only.....\$1.25  
Children's, sizes 8 to 10.....\$1.00  
Misses' fine dongola kid, spring heel, button shoes.....\$1.50

Every Pair Warranted.

Misses' Oxford ties, \$1.00; spring heels, patent tips. Infant's kid button shoes cheaper than ever. Whittemore's Royal Gloss Shoe Dressing, 5 cts. a Bottle.

WM. O'REILLY & CO., 201 North Spring-st., OPPOSITE OLD COURTHOUSE.

One Price, Plain Figures, Money Cheerfully Refunded.

tel as the Del Monte, or the Coronado, she could fill it at once. Would it not be a good idea to turn the big Bradbury Block, at the corner of Third and Broadway, into a hotel, and tear down the small structures opposite and build clear through to Hill street as an annex to the Bradbury block? These structures could be under the same management, and be virtually one establishment, and there is but little question about its being made to pay.

Los Angeles ought to have among her millionaires men ready to take hold of an enterprise like this, who would give us a modern mammoth hotel with ample grounds about it, beautified and adorned by the skill of the landscape gardener. Handsome grounds have a good deal to do with the success of a hotel here in California. People come here to get the benefit of the climate, and to do this they must live out of doors. They come here to feel the thrill of heat, and glorious sunshine, and our fragrant flowers, and a hotel that has all these to offer in addition to modern comforts and conveniences has a wonderful charm for our Eastern visitors. The Arlington has done as much to make Santa Barbara popular with tourists as its beautiful climate. Its broad verandas, curtained by vines and roses; its wide spreading lawns and playing fountains; the fragrance of its wealth of flowers; the shade of its palms and peppers, have attracted the eye and pleased the taste, and would have said "Hush! in this place for winter dreaming and delight!"

It is a hotel with surroundings like this that Los Angeles needs. Men have ideals, and when they can see them realized, see summer set in winter's heart and feel the thrill of heat, and natural loveliness all about them, it is not hard to persuade them, especially if they are people of means and leisure, to stay their fitting for a time where nature charms most and the whole winter is like a summer idyl.

Let us have some of the wealth of Los Angeles put to such use, it will pay.

There were three bright little tots at play on the street the other day. They were pretty children with blue eyes, and hair as yellow as the sunbeams. A stranger in passing stopped for a word with them.

"Is this your little sister?" he inquired of the older little boy.

"Zith, zith, that's my thister Mabel."

"And are you older or younger than your brother, my little girl?"

"Oh, we're twins; we've been twins just as long as we've lived," replied the child, looking up confidently into his face.

"We was borned twins, zith," added the boy, not to be behind in the information to be imparted to the stranger.

"And I've twin, too. Only Freddie is a little the oldest," said the smaller boy, as he sought his share of attention.

"Happy little children! Life was full of delight to them, and life was twin with gladness."

THE SAUNTERER.

Beautiful Women Use Dr. Simms' Safe Arsenic Complexion Wafers

To remove PIMPLES, FRECKLES, MOLES, BLOTCHES, and CLEAR the SKIN. Warranted harmless. Get the genuine. (Beware of cheap imitations.) At druggists, or mailed on receipt of price, 2.50 per box.

For sale by GODFREY & MOORE, 108 S. Spring st., opp. Hotel Nadeau, Los Angeles, Cal.

FOR Poland Rock Water ADDRESS Geo. L. Green, 110 Pleasant ave., Bay View Heights.



## CARPETS!

The latest patterns of Axminsters, Moquette, Velvets, Brussels, Agrests, all-wool and cotton chain Extra Superiors, all-wool Art Squares. Full line of Rugs, Mattings, Linoleums, Oil Cloth, etc., from the best mills.

## JUST ARRIVED.

A large importation of Cassaba, Oriental, Irish Point, Flaminge, Brussels, Swiss, Marie Antoinette, Muehlen and Nottingham Lace Curtains.

New lines of Furniture arriving daily. In Rattan Furniture.

We have some beauties.

## Wm. S. ALLEN,

332-334 S. SPRING-ST.

## Sweetwater Nursery Co.,

(INCORPORATED)

San Diego, Cal.

45,000 Lemon Trees,  
30,000 Orange Trees,  
35,000 Prune Trees,  
20,000 Peach Trees,  
40,000 Walnut Trees

Strictly home grown and first-class. Guaranteed free from all insect pests. Special attention paid to packing. Correspondence Solicited.

"THE NEW PLEASANTON." 715 Howard st., near 3d, San Francisco. A first-class lodging hotel. 100 rooms in suite and single. Gas and running water in each room. Ladies' parlor, reading and smoking room; best beds in the world. Per day, 30c and up; per week, \$1.50 and up.

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THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.  
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THE UPWARD SCALE.

Circulation of The Times—	
For August, 1890.....	6,713 copies
For January, 1891.....	8,389 "
For July, 1891.....	8,657 "
For January, 1892.....	9,938 "
For July, 1892.....	10,748 "
For January, 1893.....	12,115 "
For FEBRUARY, 1893.....	12,387 "

\*Net.

"RIVERSIDE COUNTY" is already talking about securing independent representation at the World's Fair.

A TENNESSEE girl has passed through the greater part of a forty-days' fast, and may perhaps live to complete it. She says she is fasting because the Lord wants her to do so. Some people have queer ideas about what gratifies the Lord.

If it is in order to hope for the passage of any bill buried in the vast accumulations of the Legislature, we hope that the one which provides for the commitment of habitual drunkards to gold-colored institutions for reformation may get through. It is a sensible idea.

The orange-growers of Southern California ought to hold a convention and thoroughly discuss ways and means for improving markets. It may not be in time to better matters this season, but while the subject is uppermost in their minds they ought to get together.

A CORRESPONDENT wants to know the possible outcome of the present mortgage tax from a borrower's point of view. The outcome is that he will have to keep on paying interest at current rates, bear all the burdens of the tax on his mortgage, and pay a slight premium to the lender for evading the law.

It will not comport very well with the ante-elocution professions of the District Attorney if he allows his office to discriminate in criminal prosecutions in favor of the Township Justice Court and against the city courts. The city courts were instituted to save the city costs. Their officers are salaried, and draw their pay whether they transact the criminal business of the city or not. The Township Justice, on the other hand, receives fees, and it amounts to this, that every criminal case that comes under his jurisdiction means so much extra expense to the city. Before election Mr. Dillon was outspoken in his denunciation of public officers who made extra and unnecessary public costs. Let him now show forth the faith that is in him by obliging his deputies to do the right thing.

The case of little Emil Roth, who has been thrust into public notice several times by the peculiarly hard conditions of his home life, seems to call for something more than sentimental pity. Emil has lived, or has tried to live, with his father and stepmother. He is a lad of 10 years, and the authorities who have investigated his case say that he is not vicious. The father is not especially good or especially bad to him, but the stepmother beats him and tries to drive him from home. Not long ago the parents applied to the authorities to have the boy committed to the Whittier school, but they could not make him out an incorrigible, and so he was returned to their keeping, only to be beaten and driven out of the house. The law ought to take hold of such people. It should be possible for the authorities to find a good home for the boy, and oblige the father to pay all charges for his maintenance and education. It is not fair that the burden should be shifted off upon the State; neither is it just that the boy should be subjected to such abuse by his natural guardians, and perhaps be eventually driven into a life of crime. A little severer punishment than the payment of a fine might prove a wholesome lesson to both the man and the woman.

ONE of our Sacramento correspondents yesterday turned considerable light on an investigator who never came, and which, at the present writing, shows no likelihood of coming. The Forestry Commission may be a dead cock in the pit and not considered worth investigating, but that same barn-yard fowl has cost the State of California \$30,000. Most of this money, if not all of it, has gone for salaries and perquisites under the name of traveling and incidental expenses. The political favorites who were in the secure positions of commissioners were first on the list, and after them came the appointive officers—the secretary, who protected the forest in his cigar stand; the superintendent, who watched over the trees along our principal thoroughfares; and a noble little army of fire agents, who prevented a wanton destruction of timber at the primary elections and in our political conventions. The loud professions of a purpose to demand an investigation made by Chairman Moore when he first went up to Sacramento have dwindled to nothing. Meanwhile the forests of pine and fire which crown the Sierra Madre have taken reasonably good care of themselves without the intervention of the commission, and will, no doubt, continue to do so, now that the commission has ceased to exist. But the stalwart trees up there must turn their heads in disgust from a lot of people who could perpetrate such a contemptible swindle in their honest name.

The Sunday Times.

The reader will find in this TIMES a large quantity of timely and interesting matter pertaining to the change of administration, which was yesterday effected at Washington.

First is the elaborate telegraphic report of the inauguration of Grover Cleveland, making several columns, with the incidents attending that ceremony, and a graphic description of the magnificent inaugural ball; pictures of the new President and Vice-President, and of the Cabinet officers and Cabinet ladies.

Then there is one of Frank Carpenter's readable letters describing various Casas Blancas, or White Houses, which have, in times past, been used as Presidential mansions in Washington.

Adam Badeau gives his recollections of inaugurations which he has witnessed, from Lincoln to Cleveland, and tells of the differences between then and now. His letter possesses much reminiscent interest.

The intentions and future movements of ex-President Benjamin Harrison are outlined in a special Washington letter. (This letter, having been written a week ago, omits the more recently announced fact of the ex-President's acceptance of the \$10,000 offer made by the Leland, Stanford Jr. University for a series of lectures.)

The other contents of the SUNDAY TIMES speak for themselves. The news features are full as usual, there are several special articles of exceptional interest, and the regular departments are all represented.

The Grandeur of California.

Should the cholera be prevalent abroad next summer there will be a large number of Americans, who are in the habit of taking a summer trip across the Atlantic, who will be compelled to stay at home. But a trip of some sort they have come to consider as a chronic necessity. The idea of remaining in their own town or city through all the heated term—that period held sacred by our wealthier classes to the mild disposition of fashionable seaside or mountain resorts—cannot be considered. They must go somewhere, and an excursion of some sort is as essential to their mental health as a mild alternative to the fever patient. If we can successfully quarantine our shores so as to prevent the dread scourge from obtaining a foothold within our borders, the whole of the American continent will be open to them. As a matter of course they will desire to take in the World's Fair, but that will not consume the entire summer, and after that, what then?

We would suggest that it would be a good time for this class of Americans to become acquainted with some of the natural wonders of their own land, and to familiarize themselves with the fact that the old world has by no means the monopoly of nature's wonders. Let them come to California and see the State that, in its climatic conditions, its vast resources and undeveloped possibilities, and the unrivaled grandeur of its mountain scenery, is so widely different from the other parts of the country.

A trip across the continent may now be made in a little less than a week, and that, too, without any irksomeness whatever. All the conveniences and luxuries provided for the modern traveler may be enjoyed on this overland journey, and, in addition, there is the ever-changing panorama which is presented by valleys, plains and mountains. The loneliness and the desolation of the past has vanished, and this ride across the continent is like a revelation of progress. The westward march of empire is everywhere apparent. Towns and cities and hamlets; schools and churches; the railroad and the printing press are to be found all along the great highway where civilization marches from the Atlantic to these Pacific shores, and such a trip, with the revelations which it affords, has a tendency to inspire one with the pride of country, and a juster conception of the vastness of the land we dominate. The boundless prairies of the great West; the mighty valleys that lie in the heart of the continent; the expansive uplift of mountain ranges; the snowy peaks of the Rockies; the emerald plains of California; her mountain world of high sierras; her sunny, vine-clad slopes, facing the shining waters of the Pacific, are but a part and parcel of the country whose civilization in the early days of American history was confined to the limited space embraced in the Middle and New England States, but which now is as wide as the continent itself.

Traversing this vast space, where distance has practically been annihilated through the agency of steam, what does the traveler find in this new West, upon the borders of the world's largest ocean? A great commonwealth embracing more space than many of the old world empires and kingdoms, with single valleys greater in area than the whole State of Massachusetts; a State 770 miles in length, and in its greatest width 830 miles in extent, containing within its borders 188,081 square miles. A State four times the size of New York, the old Empire State of the older East, and twenty-four times the size of Massachusetts. A State in which 144 States of the size of Rhode Island might be planted and yet find room.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Scare Over Whittier About Over.

Random Talk About the Work of County Officers.

Senator Seymour Reported to Be a San Antonio Reformer.

Work of Los Angeles Members—A Group of Angelinos in Sacramento—Struggling With a Liquor License Bill.

Special Correspondence of The Times.

SACRAMENTO, March 3.—The Assembly late last night passed Mr. Bull's bill requiring that parties when demanding a jury trial in civil cases, if entitled to a jury, shall deposit the sum of \$24. If such parties fail to deposit the amount stated in this act as a waiver of jury trial, this act applies to superior courts only.

The Uniform Liquor License Bill is giving the members of the House a great deal of trouble. It provides that no county, city, town or township or municipal corporation shall be allowed to impose a heavier tax than \$100 for each quarter of a year on saloon keepers. Most of the interior Representatives are opposed to any legislative action on this question, and the San Francisco members, who, at first, were counted on as the warmest advocates, are now beginning to hedge. Some of them now assert that if the bill passes the Board of Supervisors will instantly raise the liquor license to the maximum limit. As the many saloons in the Bay City are now only called upon to pay the insignificant sum of \$21 per quarter, it is not surprising that they are so easily won over.

California has also her steaming geysers, which are destined to become famous for their healing qualities, and with natural enchantment of surroundings, not to be excelled anywhere upon the face of the globe.

So, let the great world come to us, and we will show it, not only unrivaled natural wonders, but a land of climatic excellence, outliving all lands; a land where fruits ripen every month of the year; a land, great and fruitful and beautiful as it is, that is, but yet in the infancy of its development, but whose possibilities are such that it is destined to be, in the future, the great Mecca of the tourist and home-seeker. There is no country on the globe where fewer natural ills are incident, or where all that contributes to physical comfort and enjoyment can be so easily secured. Though called semi-tropical, on account of the absence of winter, it is, especially along the coast, free from sultry heat, from summer storms and tempests, and the nearest approach of any land to the Utopia of our dreams. Among the many "globe-trotters" who may be deterred from going abroad the coming summer, there will be hundreds who, if they come to California, will feel that for them there is a bright side to the calamity that compelled them to abandon their trip abroad, and sent them hither to this golden State—the land of beauty and of opportunity.

A GREAT many jokes have been fired at Rev. Isaac Newton and his two disciples, the Sampson brothers, at Edgerton, Wis., who demolished the completed figures of the Venus de Milo, which the latter had gotten up for the World's Fair. It is possible, however, that, on sober second thought, the country will not find the iconoclasts so far wrong. If an ardent cultivation of the nude in art is going to lead to such grossly-immodest schemes as that recently proposed in this State, the sooner decent people denounce the whole thing and make a vigorous raid against it the better. There may have been too much dalliance with this seductive and demoralizing tendency of art for the good of art itself and for the good of the rising generation.

The German government has appointed a commission to investigate the causes of the constant landslides which, in the course of the last fifteen centuries, have reduced the once populous Island of Heligoland to a mere cliff, with outworks of crumbling dunes. The original cause of the trouble appears to have been the destruction of the woodlands that interposed their billows between the beach and the hills, but at present the evil has probably passed the remediable stage. On the storm-exposed north side, the cliffs have been worn into steep rocks, rising abruptly from the sea, and washing away at the rate of ten cubic yards a week.

The promised Inauguration Supplement is printed this morning. It contains a full report of the important events at Washington yesterday, together with numerous special and pertinent articles. Neighboring publishers may wire their orders today.

A WOMAN suffrage bill has passed the Arizona Assembly, and it stands a good chance of getting through the House. The Governor is in favor of it, for he said so in his last message.

Submarine Cables.  
(Ohio State Journal.)

The world's submarine cables now measure about one hundred and forty-three thousand and eleven nautical miles, in 118 sections. Different governments control 83 sections, or 19,383 miles, France claiming 3269 miles, Great Britain 1599, Germany 1579, and Italy 1027 miles. The remaining 335 cables, aggregating 129,028 miles, are owned by private companies. This great length of cable has been nearly all made on the banks of the Thames, but Italy now has a cable factory, and France will soon have two. To lay and repair the cables requires the constant service of a specially equipped fleet of thirty-seven vessels, of 5,985 tons.

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he was granted leave of absence and was driven to his hotel in a carriage. As it takes fifty-four votes to carry anything relating to a constitutional amendment, a call of the house was ordered and the absentees sent for. All the Democrats and Populists present, except Harlow and Yarn, together with Messrs. Ball of Los Angeles, Blodgett of Humboldt, Kahn of San Francisco, O'Keefe of San Mateo, McGowan of San Francisco, Talbot of Santa Barbara, Taylor of Marin and Thomas of Nevada voted for the resolution, while the balance of the Republicans voted against it. For almost an hour, while the call of the house was in progress, the most intense excitement reigned. Several absentees were brought in, but still one more vote was needed. A new call of the House was ordered, pending which it was necessary to mail this letter.

CURRENT HUMOR.

The man who has no aim in life is never ready to make a hit when opportunity offers.—Picaresque.

Jim. How'd ye know it's a man? Jake. Th' paper says "no questions asked."—[New York Weekly.]

Jake. Here's an advertisement in th' paper, for that dog you found. The man wot owns him offers a reward.

Teacher. Dickey, you may tell the class who Moses was. Dickey Hicks. Please, ma'am, he was a bull-rusher.—[Judge.]

A man that would steal hay would probably do so with the hope of getting out on bail if arrested.—[Rochester Democrat.]

He. Aren't you pleased with the way my mustache is growing? She. Yes, indeed! I'm tickled with it every time you call.—[Beau Mode.]

"Do you love your teacher?" "I suppose I have to." "Why so, Tommy?" "Because the Bible says we must love our enemies."—[Texas Siftings.]

"Is this dog a real Irish setter?" "Ah, ma'am, as you could hear him bark, you'd not ask that question. Bark, doggy, bark, and show th' leddy your brogue."—[Harper's Bazar.]

Deacon Jones. You know by giving to the poor you lend to the Lord. Synnex. But I can't give to the poor Lord lend my money at 5 per cent. That's business.

Deacon Jones. Perhaps you are right from your standpoint, seeing that you may never go where the Lord is.—[Boston Transcript.]

PERSONAL MENTION.

It was the policy of the late ex-President Hayes never to read real estate that he had in any way acquired.

Michael Smith, Duke Smith's grand-father, was the Democratic candidate for Governor in North Carolina in 1844.

Ex-Secretary Bayard, it is believed in Wilmington, will seek to return to the Senate two years hence, when Mr. Higgins's term expires.

The movement for a monument to Commodore M. F. Maury, the famous writer on navigation and meteorology, meets with much favor all through the South.

J. Sterling Morton, in his earlier days, was a lively reporter on a Detroit morning paper. He is, therefore, the third newspaper man Mr. Cleveland has placed in his Cabinet.

Eyvind Astrup, the companion of Lieut. Peary on his great ice journey, is to meet the explorer in London and arrange for joining the latter's Greenland expedition next summer.

President Harrison has placed in the hands of a local real estate agency a thirty-acre farm, near Harrison, O. The farm is for sale. It is said to include a part of the old Harrison homestead.

Benjamin Patton of Deane, O., said to be the only surviving oldcholder under the administration of Andrew Jackson, whose inauguration in 1829 he witnessed, expects to see Mr. Cleveland inaugurated, as he has every President since Jackson.

FOREIGN NOTABLES.

Herr Krupp, the great gun-builder, is the largest taxpayer in Germany. He pays \$32,400 yearly on an income of \$1,095,000.

Prince Bismarck has decided to pay his usual visit to Kissenegg next summer, and to engage the quarters which he has occupied many years.

Alfred Tenyson Dickens, a son of the novelist, lives near Melbourne, and Edward Bulwer Lytton Dickens, a brother, is settled in a colony in New South Wales.

Lord Chief Justice Coleridge of England will probably visit this country during the World's Fair. He was born in 1803, and was then a tall, spare man of 63 years.

Pere Charumant, founder of the order of the White Fathers, who was born in France in 1844, has been appointed to succeed the late Cardinal Lavigne as primate of Africa.

One of the oldest of British noblemen is the Duke of Northumberland, who is nearly 90. He has been a member of five cabinets, and sat in Parliament for twenty years before he succeeded to his title.

The Shah of Persia, who has £10,000,000 stored in his palace, has been borrowing money from the State to defray the cost of his summer and winter journeys to the provinces of his empire. His suite comprises 10,000 people, including 300 wives.

The late Duke of Marlborough's will contains the following peculiar and characteristic clause: "I particularly dislike the existence of family pride, and desire not to be buried in the family vault at Blenheim, but in such convenient place as others of my generation and surrounding may equally use."

THE SUPERVISORS.

County Prisoners to Be Fed for Thirty Cents Per Day.

A Proposed Ordinance Regarding Diseased Stock.

How an Indigent Woman Intended to Repay a Kindness.

Petitions to Vacate Streets in Suburban Tracts—Several School Matters Disposed of—Other Business.

At 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning the Board of Supervisors met for the transaction of special and routine business set for that date.

The trustees in the San Dimas school district petitioned the board to order transferred to the general fund for the maintenance of schools in their district \$908.83, which amount they claimed upon the bonds paid up. The School Superintendent certified that the claim was admissible and just, and recommended that the transfer be granted. It was so ordered.

Two petitions were filed asking that certain streets in Ramon and the Latin tracts be vacated and the ground revert to acreage. Hearing on the same was set for March 14.

The application for a saloon license of A. A. Bovillo at Duarte depot, was set for March 17.

DISEASED STOCK.

The following ordinance, relative to the care and disposition of diseased stock, was passed:

The Board of Supervisors shall appoint one or more qualified veterinary surgeons to act as county inspectors of stock of Los Angeles county.

It shall be the duty of the stock inspectors to examine stock when notified that such stock is afflicted with contagious disease, and if, upon such examination, it shall be found that such stock has glanders or farcy, it shall be the duty of the stock inspectors, or any of them, to have such stock killed or cremated, if in the city, and buried if in the county, and the premises disinfected.

The stock inspector shall receive a fee of \$5 for the inspection and destruction of each animal killed, and mileage of 20 cents per mile, one way only, when outside the city limits, no mileage to be allowed for the inspection and destruction of stock within the city limits.

In all cases of the inspection of stock, where the stock is not condemned, the stock inspector shall be entitled to receive from the person upon whose complaint inspection is made, a fee of \$3 and mileage, when out of the city, and mileage as hereinafter provided, and in no event shall the fees and expenses in such a case, become a county charge.

It shall also be the duty of the stock inspector to carefully inspect all animals reported to him as being affected with anthrax, and all animals found suffering with the disease, or that may be suspected to be diseased, shall be quarantined under the direction of the stock inspectors, or any of them, and shall be held in quarantine until ordered discharged by said inspectors. The fees of the inspector for examining and quarantining animals afflicted with anthrax shall be the same as those provided in this ordinance for the examination and destruction of animals afflicted with glanders or farcy.

It is hereby made the duty of all persons owning or having control of diseased stock to assist the stock inspector in enforcing the provisions of this ordinance, and to promptly obey all reasonable orders of said inspectors, or any of them, made in reference to the destruction of such stock, and the inspection of animals or in enforcing any and all of the provisions of this ordinance.

Dr. Morrison, in support of the proposed measure, spoke briefly as to the necessity of more stringent provisions being made to stop the spread of disease among stock.

"If this ordinance is passed, will it not legislate our present stock inspector out of office?" asked Supervisor Forester.

"Yes, I suppose it will," replied the Doctor, "but you could reapport who ever you might wish."

The question asked and the answer brought out very clearly one of the motives to which the new ordinance was supposed to owe its origin.

Ex-Supervisor Davis saw many good points in the ordinance, but he didn't like it, and he was not going to look like a whole, however, he would advocate its adoption.

Considerable discussion followed, ending by the matter being taken under advisement.

It was ordered that the apartment used as a jail at Azusa be put in suitable repair.

Supervisor Hanly moved that the clerk be instructed to advertise for bids on the furnishing of groceries to the County Hospital for the ensuing year. Carried.

WOULD GET A HUSBAND.

An indigent woman, who is now on the regular monthly cash list, appeared before the board to ask that they grant her an additional \$10 to aid her in securing a divorce from her husband. Becoming somewhat impatient at the unfavorable manner with which her request was received, she urged, by way of an inducement, that if the Supervisors would grant her the money after the divorce had been secured she would most likely be able "to get another man" and thus rid the county of the charge. It is needless to add that her desire was not gratified.

FEEDING THE PRISONERS.

When the bill for feeding county prisoners was presented, early in the month, Chairman Cook made the remark that it would be well to look into the matter and see if permanent arrangements could not be made with the Sheriff to provide the prison food at a less rate of cost than had formerly been the custom to pay, and the Retrenchment Committee, of which Supervisor Hanly is chairman, was instructed to report in that regard. The result was that the latter gentleman came to the conclusion, after thorough investigation and comparison of the cost of prison feeding of the City and County jails, that a reduction could be well made in the county cost. He so reported, and recommended that the price be fixed at 25 cents per head of each prisoner. A dead silence followed the motion, and no second being heard, another postponement was ordered. This, of course, left the mover, who had been appointed on the investigation committee, and supposedly was better informed on the subject in consequence, without support to his recommendation.

That his idea was well founded on the belief that retrenchment should be effected was conclusively borne out by the following communication, which Sheriff Cline presented to the board yesterday afternoon.

After an adjournment to the gymnasium, Messrs. Thomson and Dodson gave an exceedingly neat exhibition of bicycle riding, including different mounts, changing bicycles without dismounting, riding one wheel, and other difficult feats.

Reception to Bicyclists.  
Despite the rain there was a large attendance of young men at the reception to bicyclists given last evening by the Y.M.C.A. Wheelmen's Club. Enjoyable music was provided, including "The Wheelmen's Galop," by the orchestra.

Will Carleton's poem, "The Farmer and the Wheel, or the New Lochinvar," was recited in excellent style by S. O. Moody, who also rendered two other amusing sketches.

After an adjournment to the gymnasium, Messrs. Thomson and Dodson gave an exceedingly neat exhibition of bicycle riding, including different mounts, changing bicycles without dismounting, riding one wheel, and other difficult feats.

Supervisor Forester very promptly

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

A petition asking that school district boundaries be changed in Canoga was granted upon the recommendation of the School Superintendent.

Supervisor Hay stated that he had investigated the request of property-owners on Figueroa street, asking permission to cut down shade trees, and was not in favor of allowing the same. The request was therefore denied.

A telegram from District Attorney Dillon, at Sacramento, stating that the Senate substitute road bill had passed the Assembly and gone to the Governor, was read.

Max Hoffman petitioned for the renewal of his saloon license in the Rose-dale district, which petition was referred for future action.

THE LICENSE ORDINANCE.

An amended ordinance imposing licenses and fines, rates thereof in the county, was adopted. The principal change in the ordinance was the raising of the license tax from \$25 to \$45 per quarter.

Supervisor Hanly voted against this change, giving, among others, as his reason, that the raising of the tax worked no general good, but merely offered an incentive to the adulteration of liquors.

Supervisor Hanly also objected, on the grounds that the inducement under a very high license would be to increase the sale of liquor illegally, or without license.

The board then adjourned to meet on Monday at 10 o'clock.

CULTIVATE SLOPING SHOULDERS.

[From Our Regular New York Fashion Correspondent.]

We must not be square-shouldered any more, but the breadth across the shoulders must be great. This, of course, sets the armholes low over the shoulders and then puffs out the material, thus making breadth and slope, too. For the girl to whom this cut, in spite of fashion, is not becoming,



there is another expedient: The sleeves, as usual, are of a material differing from that of the rest of the dress.



—“this is los angeles' greatest dry goods house; the growth of this business the past year stands without a parallel in the history of the dry goods trade of this city; everything just, everything honest, everything that is fair is the motto we stand by—growing today faster and more solidly than ever before.”

J.T. SHEWARD

—“if you want good treatment, if you want to be waited upon by pleasant salespeople, if you want to be treated right, if you want attention paid you, if you want a sample, if you want to be treated in a sensible manner, we cordially invite you come and see us—this is los angeles' greatest dry house.”

“113-115 north spring street.”

—everything that is new and desirable in capes and jackets—have you seen the new military capes and the new bolero jackets.  
—we give elegant crystal cut glassware free to all purchasers of one dollar's worth or more in the linen department.

## “the past week

—we have been studying the history of the greatest dry goods store on earth; the “bon marche” of paris, with its 8000 employees, how it attained its supremacy and kept it; the founder was “aristide boucicant,” who received no education and was barely able to read and write; with twenty-five dollars as a beginning he invested the amount in miscellaneous articles and started out on his career with a pack on his back; afterward he secured enough money to buy a half interest in the store called the “bon marche” (good market); from this slender amount he cleared the leader of fashion—was this enormous business built up? first of all was integrity, then system and economy; it was the rule to refund money on any and all articles not perfectly satisfactory; it was the rule to treat the rich the same as the poor; the employees must be polite and give every attention to all who entered the store and to be respectful to one another—this store never went into fictitious methods as a “catch”; reliability was the impress stamped upon every transaction and the employees are forbidden to misrepresent an article under any circumstances—it became known far and wide; that the “bon marche” employed most reliable and respectable people; their word was their bond, and the business began to multiply, and today it is the most famous dry goods house on earth; and all other large and influential houses throughout the world draw upon this famous house for their ideas—if we succeed in impressing the reliability of this house upon the minds of the people the first great victory is won; if we succeed in keeping the employees in one groove of thought, reliability, the second great victory is won; if we can impress upon the minds of the employees that every one who enters this store must be treated as a valuable customer of the house, whether they purchase a dollar's worth or not, we have succeeded in gaining another strong point; if we can educate the employees to give samples with the same freedom they sell goods, and with as good grace, we will value their work more than words can tell; it is the higher education we seek; it is not cheap employees, but good employees, and we much prefer paying good salaries for good work; we do not believe in urging sales; we do believe in showing goods freely, and when employees violate one of these restrictions they lose prestige with the management—the people are our friends; money will hire clerks, but it will not buy patronage, this must be solicited upon the basis of good treatment, good attention and the strictest reliability—we are very largely increasing trade over a year ago.

—we have sold fully 1500 pairs of shoes since january 1, and the stock seems very large yet; we are going out of the shoe business; we have not bought a dollar's worth for several months; our stock was very large at the commencement of the year; you can save from 50c to \$2.00 a pair on our shoes; narrow lasts from a to a in all sizes in abundance; look over the cheap shoe tables for bargains in shoes—plenty of children's shoes.

## “more than three

—million people depend upon the silk industry for their sustenance; to produce two pounds of silk requires the entire silk obtained from 7000 to 8000 worms; these 7000 or 8000 worms, when newly hatched scarcely weigh one quarter of an ounce; in the course of their life, which lasts from 30 to 35 days, they consume about 400 pounds of leaves and increase in weight 100,000 times—in 1882 the united states manufactured silks to the amount of \$35,102,020; in 1891 we manufactured \$60,000,000—there is more money invested in the dry goods business than in any other industry—total amount is \$20,000,000,000—the next in importance is the railroads with \$12,000,000,000—this is an indisputable fact, although it seems hardly credible—our new extensions to dress goods department has placed the dress goods trade far in advance of all others—the new ideas in

### “changeable velvets

are already meeting with a large sale; the chain is of one color, the pile of another; the price for an extra quality, \$1.50 a yard—changeable silks in surahs and taffetas; plaid and shot effects, neat stripes and dots with a big line of cheney bros.' best india silks in fifty different styles—now the greatest dress goods department in all southern california; one hundred feet of counter room devoted to dress goods selling.

## “for traveling

—illuminated sicilians either for dresses or dusters; a few shot effects in brillantines, a slight change from the staple styles that give them a richer appearance; the filling is pure mohair; mohair is the hair of the angora goat; it is a brilliant, elastic, tough fiber of enormous durability, and is considered the best duster of all woolen fabrics.

—carriage parasols, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50; sun umbrellas, \$1.00, \$1.25, with metal handles; heavy twilled silk, metal-handled sun umbrellas, \$1.25 and \$1.50—parasols that will wear and give good service and at a reasonable price, jackets for the little folks, 4 to 10 years old, reds, greens, navy, tan, the new spring shades.

## “manufacturers

—are often at their wits' end to get up new styles; ladies demand new things and new ideas and they look to the designer to furnish them new; a few years ago one lady in the town would get a pattern and make a cloak, and all the neighbors would borrow the pattern and make one like it; now it is different; the designer each season has something new, radically different from what has been worn, and this is their method to create buying—now capes are having the call.

### “military capes,

—two and three-piece capes; some of the capes come to the waist line only while others are three-quarter length and some full length—then comes the jacket with military capes, and each season the designers produce handsomer styles than their long experience in making—the manufacturer must produce new cloths and the trimming must still be newer, and then the merchant must make his selections out of the hundreds of styles and take what he thinks is best for his particular locality—we sell more cloaks than any two of the largest cloak houses in this city; we carry a sufficient stock to meet every demand, and sell all cloaks at a moderate and just profit—in looking around for new ideas don't pass the largest cloak department in this city—new spring capes, jackets and blazers now on sale.

### “ladies' muslin underwear

—on the cheap tables is worth looking at—ladies' nightgowns, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50; white cambric sun-bonnets, 25c; gingham sun-bonnets, french percale sun-bonnets for ladies, misses and children—infants' complete outfits; infants' booties, mittens, wool knitted sacques, confirmation robes, silk and mull bonnets—a reminder of the few ideas to be found in the big muslin underwear stock.

—new morning gingham in hairline stripes and small checks; plenty of black satens, new, novel and desirable; french mousselines and plumetots.  
—crinkled seersuckers, heavy corded seersuckers, new anderson gingham, everything that is choice in wash dress goods; those scarce shades—reds, greens and blues in cotton goods; they are specially good.

“The manufacture of linens was old in the time of herodotus, 50 b.c.—the origin of its manufacture

—is traced back centuries before the christian era; the egyptians produced linen fabrics far finer than any fabric now woven by the finest machinery—linen cloths have been found wrapped around a mummy that had 540 warp threads to the inch, while the finest ever spun and woven in england was 350 threads to the inch—the germans were the first weavers of any consequence; and from time immemorial they have largely manufactured linens by hand—today the linen industry is largely scattered through russia, austria, germany, holland, belgium, the north of ireland and throughout scotland, and there was a time when linen was used almost entirely in place of cotton in these countries—the united states manufactures no linens of any consequence—it is said 15c a yard is the highest price charged for the best linens manufactured in america—one of the reasons is that no machinery has yet been invented to supersede the cheap labor of foreign countries—flax is the most difficult of all fibers to work, and until machinery can be invented to supersede this cheap labor the united states must go to foreign countries for their linens—the flax fiber is a stiff substance, and the machinery used in the manufacture of cotton will not answer the purpose—flax is an annual and grows from 20 to 40 inches in height, branching only at the top, and the flowers are a bright blue and very delicate—the valley of the nile gives us the first account of the growing of flax, and the egyptians were noted for their fine linens—flax grew upon the banks of the river jordan, and in judea, and the women of the country dried it when pulled—not until the 18th century did cotton supersede linen as an article of commerce—the irish from their earliest period knew the value of flax and manufactured it in the crudest way into articles of clothing.

—for years the flax industry of ireland has been on a decline, and now russia, holland, belgium and germany each send flax to be manufactured at best, and this is sold all over the world as irish grown flax—it is said no country in the world produces soil the equal of ireland for the growing of flax, but the defective way in which the crop is cultivated in ireland has compelled the belfast manufacturers to seek their raw material from other countries—the irish farmers produce the flax and prepare it for manufacture—in belgium, holland and russia the farmers raise the crop only and experts attend to the preparation for the looms by persons specially skilled in this branch of the business—flax is always pulled up by the roots, the pulling is done in dry, clear weather, and care is taken to keep the root ends even and the stalks of even size and parallel—the head and seed of the flax is then removed; the flax is then submerged in pure, soft water about four feet deep; the stalks are tied in small bundles and packed roots downward in the water, and straw or rushes are placed over the tops of each layer, and stones of sufficient weight are placed on top to keep the flax submerged—it takes from ten days to two weeks to complete the process, and when the fiber separates readily from the core, the bundles are removed and are evenly over a grassy meadow where it is left two weeks to dry—the russians pursue a different course altogether; they pull the flax and spread it out on the grass, where it remains for two or three months subjected to the influence of air, sunlight, night dews and rain—this process is tedious, and the fiber is brown in color and peculiarly soft and silky—when ready for separating the stalks are passed between grooved rollers and the broken cores are beaten out by suspending the fiber in a revolving machine, the revolving blades which strike violently against the flax—the inferior part of the flax is called tow—the finest flax in the world comes from courtrai, belgium, and is the most valuable staple in the market on account of its fineness, strength and particularly bright color—the greatest care is taken in the preparation of flax for the market—the linens bleached along the banks of the river dan in the north of ireland are whiter and softer than in any other portion of the known world, and all other countries send their finest productions to this culture of the country to bleach; this where all the fine sheer linens are bleached—vast quantities of brown linens are shipped into ireland from france, england, russia, germany and belgium to be bleached and returned—in olden times all linens were bleached upon the grass and required all summer for this purpose, and were everlasting in wear and quite expensive in the start—now chlorides are used, and this very much cheapens the prices, and in addition takes away the wear—the fine, double damask of irish manufacture is considered the highest type of perfection—belfast produces the finest, dunfrieshire, scotland, produces a very fine damask, as also lisburn and ardynne near belfast—the designs for damasks are first drawn by artists—double damask is an eight-leaf twill, and single damask is a four-leaf twill; turkey red damasks are generally supposed to be linen; on the contrary they are all cotton; the flax will not take the colors and keep them—crashes were used by the egyptians 4000 years ago, and very much resemble the crashes of today—a great many suppose that finer linens can be made by machinery than by hand; this is a mistake—the ancient egyptians manufactured finer linens by hand than have ever been produced by machinery, and at this late day this weaving is carried on in remote sections and mountain solitudes by the same process as far as can be learned that was in use 4000 years ago—the united states cultivates 1,284,812 acres of flax and produces no linens to exceed a cost of 15c a yard; ireland only cultivates 123,000 acres and produces some of the finest linens; russia is the only country that extends its productions each year—the cheap labor of russia encourages larger areas for flax culture—a round, well twisted, even thread is necessary for good wearing linens; some linens are woven very open and then passed through enormous rollers to flatten the threads, and starch and other substances are heavily used; then when they are washed they go back to their original quality, and by the supposed economy of the housewife, she realizes when too late, she has bought everything else but linen—by paying a reasonable price to a reputable merchant the economy you are looking for is gained—we make linens a study; we go into their merits; we endeavor to cultivate trade by giving good values and charging a good, fair profit for our wares—in the near future we will tell you about the threads and their wearing qualities; what gives wear and how to judge good linens—books can be written about linens, and yet there can be something else added that is interesting to those who like to study the different processes—ireland no longer holds away over the linen world; other countries have wrested this power from this country; she still has the soil, the water and the ways to produce the finest linens in the world, and some day she may regain her lost prestige, but the industry must be stimulated by getting the farmers interested in flax culture to a greater extent than at present—we are making the linen department one of the bright features of our business, and in doing so we endeavor to go into the merits of good wearing linens—our linen sales are now quadrupling over the sales of one year ago—this is linen headquarters—elegant crystal-cut glassware free to all purchasers of \$1 worth or more in the linen department.

## “new silk stripe

—ginghams; fine scotch gingham with best colors in work silks running through the cloths—they give tone and elegance to a popular line of goods; they make up very

### “elegant for blouse waists

—or for dresses; specially suitable for young ladies.

## “our dress goods trimming

—stock has all the new ideas for spring in the inexpensive varieties, and this is the class of goods that meet with the best selling—8c, 10c, 12c, 15c, 20c, 25c, on up to 60c a yard—in blacks and all colors; silver, gold and copper and illuminated effects.

—villa gloves, trefousse gloves, foster gloves, chaumont gloves and a large line of suede gloves in buttons and hooks as well as mousquetaire, selling for \$1.25 a pair now; they have been selling for \$1.75, \$2.00 and \$2.25; all colors and sizes.

## “every lady

—in los angeles wears kid gloves; kid gloves are an article of dress that cannot be dispensed with—we have always carried the largest stock of kid gloves in los angeles; we have always made kid gloves an important feature of our business; we were the first to introduce

### “kid glove fitting

and now have very much the largest stock—during our ten years' experience we have never had a sale of kid gloves with the object of cleaning up stock until now—every pair of kid gloves that have been selling for \$2.25, \$2 and \$1.75 a pair, are now offered for

### “\$1.25 a pair.

—all our well-known brands, such as the villa, regence, angelma, chaumont, foster and perrin freres, as well as the trefousse brand are included in the lot at \$1.25 a pair; also undressed kids in 5 and 7-hook, as well as mousquetaires, every pair goes at \$1.25 a pair—in addition to this lot we have a full line of arm-length mousquetaire kid gloves that were \$5 and \$6 a pair; this lot will be sold for \$3 a pair—you never bought kid gloves so cheap, you never had an opportunity to make your selections out of an entire stock like this; none reserved, none held back, you may have your choice, out of the largest assortment in the city for \$1.25 a pair—included in this lot are fine undressed white kid gauntlets at \$1.25 a pair; we want to close out every pair.

## “in the popular

—line of dress goods from 50c to a dollar a yard, we show upward of 200 different styles in fancy weaves and fancy colors; they are all wool and combine novelty with cheapness and look as well as the finest scotch products; still cheaper

### “effects at 25c, 30c, 35c,

—in plain whip cords, diagonal serges and illuminated effects along with a choice line of plaids for children's wear; reds, blues, green, tan; some of the new colors in the cheaper qualities.

—crystal cut glassware given free to every purchaser of \$1.00 or more in the linen department.

## “all the new york

—trade journals coming to hand indicate a very large demand for velvets of all kinds; the demand will continue to grow in importance as the new skirt begins to expand; velvets combine elegantly with all kinds of woolen and silk and with wool challies, satens and the finer grade of wash goods—we now have 21 different combinations of

### “changeable silk velvets

—this is a new idea and will be in great demand all season; the chain is of one color and the silk pile of another; ladies living at a distance who are not able to come to los angeles, should send for samples, and if they find what they want they should lose no time in sending in their order, as this will be one of the rapid sellers over our great 100 feet of dress goods counter room; the price is \$4.50 a yard—at the same time we sell the best dollar silk velvet in the market; all shades, including black—cheney bros.' best india silks in all this season's styles, \$1 a yard—largest dress goods stock in the city; trade multiplying.

## “we are not

—stumbling around in the big dress goods department, or groping around the dark; bright, new ideas, with first-class help to show up the goods, is bringing to the dress counter an army of buyers; new shades can be found here; new ideas in dress goods selling in that great 100 feet of dress goods counter room; new silks from the

### “famous cheney bros.,

—new silk velvets from the same factory; new illuminated or two-toned silk velvets; new shades in all-wool henriettas, all-wool serges, all-wool whipcords, fine new silk warp henriettas; new designs and very handsome effects in half mourning all-wool goods; a new line of inexpensive evening shades—the bright particular spot in this house today is the dress goods counter; here is where the greatest increase is being made.

—a big line of dollar corsets selling at 50c a pair; splendid fitting, well made and durable—it is our way to advertise the corset department.

## “the indications

—point to a big year for silk selling—changeable effects, plaids, small neat figures and shot effects will be largely used for dress trimmings and for blouse waists; then comes cheney bros.' india silks in handsome new effects; no lady is ever disappointed in the wear of these silks; they make elegant dresses, and there is no better goods for blouse waists, and the new sleeves that are made up with woolen goods.

### “several new styles

—have already been closed out, and more have come in to take their places—changeable surahs, changeable taffetas, all shades in bengalines in the big 100 feet of dress goods selling room—now the largest dress goods department in southern california; good treatment; goods shown freely; samples to all applicants is the basis upon which we

### “shall hold the prestige

—for big selling—trade in dress goods doubling up—have you seen the new shot effects in all-wool bengalines, and the new silk and wool changeable dress goods.

## “all-wool challies

—a radical change from the loud effects of a season ago; they now come in neat flowery designs that are in keeping with the character of the cloth upon which they are printed; the drapery of an all-wool challie reaches perfection; the styles this season

### “are works of art

—designed and executed in those rare colorings that only the french have mastered; new wool challies; new designs and new styles; dark ground and light ground; they commenced to sell the moment they were opened; the styles are captivating.

—new, all-wool, three and four-piece military capes, \$5.00, new blazers, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00; they are all wool—worth remembering.



## THE NUDE IN LIFE.

From Eunice Wait and Her "California Venus."

Some Opinions Concerning It from Los Angeles People.

Villey Indecent and Deserves the Severest Condemnation.

What the Average Man Thinks of the Scheme—A "Rounder" Expresses His Private Opinion—A Seathing Rebuke by a Woman.

"Vice is a monster of so frightful mien, As to be hated, needs but to be seen. Yet, seen too oft, familiar with her face, We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

If Eunice Wait was thirsting for fame when she evolved her scheme of the California Venus for the World's Fair, that thirst, however inordinate it may be, ought to be appeased by this time. No woman has been more talked about in the whole United States than she, since her artistic idea was made public—not even excepting Mrs. Cleveland. The following opinions concerning this proposition of Mrs. Wait's have been gleaned from Los Angeles people. Here they are. Read, ponder and reflect:

WHAT THE AVERAGE MAN THINKS.

"The pretense of State pride that Mrs. Wait professes to encourage is as flimsy as the stuff she would put on her model Venus. Have our girls no other way of establishing the preeminence of California and of California girls but to strip themselves down to a diaphanous covering that is to reveal every detail of their anatomy at a sculptor's choice? If there is one thing more than another that quickly dulls that delicate sensibility, that modesty that is the charm of woman, whether maid, wife or mother, it is the recklessness with which the display of corporeal attractions is encouraged. The stage promotes it, puts the display in evidence; the pictorial literature of the day panders to it, and the writers of descriptive articles upon women's intimate garments and the thousand and one details of the toilet find ready market for their productions."

"To keep the climax our women are now asked to pose in competition with a Grecian statue, the Venus of Milo, whose scant drapery covers 'without concealing' the lower half of her form only. The proposition is villey indecent, and deserves to be mentioned only in terms of reprobation."

THE MAN ABOUT TOWN EXPRESSES HIS PRIVATE OPINION.

"What do I think of the 'California Venus' idea? Well, it is rather a delicate subject to handle if you want to publish what I say. The fact is—but don't care to have you publish this—the boys all say it is a jim-dandy scheme, and the woman who started it has lots of gall; but they don't think it will prove a winner, because California girls are too smart to be caught with that kind of stuff. Yet of course they're bound to be identified by their friends, and though they might pose for fun, it's a different thing when they have to run the gauntlet of criticism from every Tom, Dick and Harry that pays his money to see the show. The boys tell me that if the Wait woman makes a go of it the admission tickets ought to be put at \$5—they'll all pay it, just for the pleasure of seeing other fellows' sisters, cousins and aunts made into cigarette pictures. All the same, if one of these dear boys were to discover one of his own, or his wife's, or aunts figuring as an unclothed Venus, there would be his satanic majesty to pay. I'm a rounder, but I draw the line there, too. See?"

IS SHE A PRUDE?

Said a sharp-tongued woman: "I am not surprised at this outcome of our immodesty. Say what you will, our California women are not modest. It is a strong, assertive, grand and is with humiliation that I make it, but you doubt its truth go into the ballroom and see there the so-called cream of society; behold young girls, with ballroom gowns cut so indecently low that modest men, while they blush, do not refuse to look; see the matrons and dowagers in a similar dress, and go down Spring street this morning and pause before the exhibit of pictures displayed by a leading photographer. Note the line of half a dozen or more pictures directly facing the street and you will see there a photograph of a young girl, who has not yet made her debut, the daughter of a leading citizen, her bust exposed to the very last hair's-breadth of a line this side of absolute indecency and shocking vulgarity, and entirely beyond the limits of modesty. Just below it you will see the naked form of a child—absolutely nude—and a little higher up another child with a gauze drapery which discloses more than it conceals. When such things are permitted, nay, are approved of, by fathers and mothers, what can you expect? 'Is it any worse to pose for a picture to be exhibited in San Francisco, or to be exhibited in San Francisco, or to have such pictures placed on our public streets where every passer-by may look? When parents take pride in exhibiting the physical charms of their little ones to the public, what can you expect of the children themselves when they are grown? Innocence rapidly develops into self-consciousness. I once called upon a lady in this city who was showing me the pictures in the family album. She mentioned that she had just had one taken of her little daughter—a beautiful child of some 12 years—which she was very anxious for me to see. As she turned the page to the photograph she found that it had been taken out and put in face down. Her little girl was present, and the mother, as she took out the picture to replace it 'properly,' said in reply to her, 'Did you do this?' With blushing the child confessed that she did. 'Now, you remember that you are not to do that again,' exclaimed the mother in a tone of strong disapproval, and, turning to me, said in an explanatory tone, 'She doesn't like the picture and she has done this several times before. As I gazed at the picture I didn't wonder at the child's dislike. The shoulders and bust were bare and the child's innate modesty in turning the picture face down should have been a reproof to that mother's vulgar pride, who disdained on the beautiful form of the little girl much as a man talks about the good points of a prize animal."

TO EUNICE WAIT.

(THE NUDE IN ART.)

In the World's Fair department there'll be many gems of art. Over which the bright electric glimmer gleams, And among them there'll be pictures—oh, it almost breaks my heart! They are pictures of fair women dressed in dreams.

There are hints of hope half hidden, there are dreams of fruit forbidden; There's the winsome slope of shoulders where the tangle of tresses falls, And I'll own there's nothing meeker, nothing sweeter nor completer— But they'll have to turn those pictures to ward the wall!

I had fancied in this heart of mine all passion long deceased; I've been virtuous from the spring-time to the fall; All the sunny, sultry summer I have lived just like a priest— But you'd have to turn those pictures to ward the wall!

There are hands that seem to draw me and my pulses throbb and throb; There's an unseen something tells me that I'm just about to fall. Nothing's dearer, and you know it, than his vision of a poet; So you'll have to turn those pictures to ward the wall!

ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.

THE SWEET PEA is the coming flower. We have twenty of Eckford's choice named varieties, and as every lady will want these exquisitely colored blossoms next summer, plant them. In a few years Crozy's roses will be as common as roses. This season they are attracting everyone's attention. They are dwarf and large flowered, and in colors of red, white, yellow, and blue. We have eighteen choice named varieties. Who in the city has as many? We beg leave to remind you that for the above roses and choice roses, and for new, rare and beautiful plants, seeds and bulbs, the best and cheapest place in the city is the Los Angeles Plant Depot, 436 S. Spring st.

OREAM PUFF self-raising wheat flour. ROSEBERRY. Stephens, Mont Mar ket.

much more keen and marked than when Riley himself appeared. When our children and school girls are trained to such indecent exposures, what can we expect? I am rather glad this proposition has been made, for it will tend to rouse people to a sense of whether we are treading in this respect."

AN ARTIST'S OPINION.

"About that Venus show? Did you see the way poor Mrs. Wait had to back down after the first publication of her scheme in the Examiner, with an awfully suggestive picture to illustrate her meaning? In that article she said that the statue would be of the ordinary Venus pattern, with very little drapery or none at all. Then, the only requirement of candidates was that they should be at least 5 feet 6 inches in height, natives of California and residents at the present time. She had only to publish these 'free-for-all' conditions to find that she had given the whole thing away. So, to patch up her mistake, she comes out next day and says that the statue will not be a nude one, and that candidates must be 'cultivated and refined,' with a preference for a poor, modest and unknown woman, if such a person will strip and come forward. Then there is another cut of a woman covered with a whole bolt of muslin, stating that any one should be able to see thick ankles visible. Evidently the design was to reassure those who very naturally felt insulted at the naked truth of the first proposition."

"You may cover the whole business with just whatever coating of varnish of art jargon you please, but the fact remains that while the statue of antiquity will always be admired as ideal creations, no self-respecting, modest American girl is going to copy their nudity for public exhibition. The revival of the ancient rites of Venus worship would be just as incongruous as this monstrous suggestion."

A MOTHER OF SIX.

It would seem that California might have had something more creditable than this second-hand idea, taken from the stiver statue of Montauk, for which Ada Ragan is posing. The only original scheme of Mrs. Wait's idea is its indecent feature. Has it come to this, that our California girls have nothing to fall back upon but their shape? Have they no ability, no sense, nothing but animal beauty to show the world as an indication of the progress of the 'wild and woolly West'? I am aware that many Eastern people have an idea that we are rather crude out here, and if we exhibit our typical girl in the nude, they will have ample justification for the idea that we still cling to the Indian mode of undress and have not yet adopted the civilized garb. "I am aware that statistics show that of the entire human race 500,000,000 are well clothed, 700,000,000 cover only a portion of the body, and 250,000,000 go entirely naked. Is California to be catalogued with the latter class?"

AN IDEALIST'S IDEAS.

"Honi soit qui mal y pense."

"Just as intemperance will never be remedied by prohibition, or high license, just so will immorality never be checked by the suppression of the nude. The form of a naked California girl will be no more demoralizing in its effects than some of the advertisements of a coming theatrical troupe constantly pasted upon our boards."

"To-day the world is running mad on the subject of physical culture. Athletics is but one form of this mad. History repeats itself, and the relics of antiquity become the mark of the progress of today. The glorious Spartan days are upon us. Let us take off our hats to them as they pass by."

"George Santayana said, 'There are no more thorough prudes than these women who have some secret to hide.' Society today strains at the proverbial gnat; swallows the camel hump and all, and does not even make a respectable gulp in the swallowing. Moral refinement never has been brought about by any social code of laws that permits modest girls and virtuous women in our large cities to pose before our artists in a state of semi-nudity—and nudity as well—just as it is all done on the 'q. t.' and will never be found out. Nature is God. The nude is nature. No false veiling of the true and beautiful in nature will ever teach woman her royal prerogative. We may be only a little lower than the angels, but believe that the women of today hold the reins of moral government in their hands, and should ask for an 'ideal purity' along the right line. Not a narrow, prudish holding up of these fair hands, but a strong, true recognition of all that is best and noblest."

"If we are going to hitch our wagons to the proverbial star, let us choose an idealistic star; and while I admit that human nature is not prone to readily adopt ideals, I believe that the higher goal, the higher will be the progress made by the pursuer."

"Hawthorne says: 'Sculpture has no longer a right to claim any place among the living arts.' But that does not prove a 'bastard art.'"

"Let us nail the coming exhibit as a glorious opportunity for the women of California to show that we live in a land of liberty and freedom; that a truly noble woman can never prostitute her divine rights to the base novelties of a creature—and equal with her human prototyp, pe—man."

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(THE NUDE IN ART.)

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OREAM PUFF self-raising wheat flour. ROSEBERRY. Stephens, Mont Mar ket.

## REDUCED RATES.

The Mutual Fire Insurance Company of New York.

An Article of Interest to Merchants and Property-owners—A Statement of Fact Which Will Receive Attention.

(By E. W. Van Slyke.)

Merchants and property-owners on the Pacific Coast have for a number of years past been obliged to pay exorbitant rates for fire insurance, owing to the formation of what is known as the Pacific Insurance Union, an organization composed wholly of managers and general agents of insurance companies. There is an erroneous idea entertained by the public at large to the effect that a fire insurance company being a member of the so-called "compact" is prima facie evidence of its financial solidity. While tariff associations are generally considered desirable, yet there is no reason why property-owners occupying specially constructed buildings, eliminating all fire hazards as far as possible, should be compelled to pay the high rates of insurance now charged on the Pacific Coast.

The Mutual Fire Insurance Company of New York (which is not a "mutual" company) has been writing policies in this State, Washington and Oregon for the past four years, and has had an average loss ratio of but 2 to 10 per cent. per annum. The Mutual Fire Insurance Company of New York is also known as the Armstrong Company, and is the only fire insurance company, with but one exception, on the Pacific Coast that is not a member of the Insurance Trust. Insurance agents, brokers and solicitors have not neglected the opportunity, when presented, to inform their patrons that the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of New York was a "mutual" company, and that insurers in said company were individually liable for losses and debts incurred by said company. These agents and brokers are not conversant with the charter, by-laws or policies of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company, know nothing whatever regarding the form of policy used by it, and have no general ideas regarding the methods it pursues in its underwriting business.

For the purpose of enlightening the people of Southern California, and giving them an opportunity of decreasing the tax now imposed upon them for insurance, I quote from page ten of the charter of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of New York, reading as follows:

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

ALBANY, Feb. 10, 1889.

WHEREAS, the charter of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of the city of New York has been duly filed in this department, and the same has been approved by the Attorney-General; and

Whereas, said company is a joint stock, and not a mutual, insurance company, and the public are likely to be misled in consequence of the name of said company, by supposing that said company is a mutual instead of a joint stock company.

Now, therefore, I, William Baras, Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New York, having duly considered the public interests, do hereby adjudge, determine and decide that in consequence of the company proposed to be organized under the title of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company is likely to mislead the public in some respects, and the said name applied for by the said company is therefore hereby rejected by the said superintendent in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided.

Whereupon, after the opinion as given above by the superintendent of the Insurance department of the State of New York was received, the company took the name of the "Insurer's Own Fire Insurance Company." On April 13, 1870, in chapter 198, an act to amend the charter of the Insurer's Own Fire Insurance Company, allowing them to resume the name of Mutual Fire Insurance Company, was passed, which reads as follows:

Sec. 3. The said company shall henceforth be known as the Mutual Fire Insurance Company, "but nothing in this act contained shall in any way affect or impair any right or liability of the Insurer's Own Fire Insurance Company, and they shall sue and be sued in their own name; and the persons holding their policies or script shall not by reason thereof become individually liable for the debts or engagements of the said company."

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect immediately. At the time this company entered the State of California to transact business, four years ago, the question of liability arose, and Gen. W. H. Hart, the present Attorney-General of the State of California, was asked for an opinion regarding the liability of policyholders, and we quote the opinion, as follows:

Office of William H. Hart, attorney and counselor-at-law, rooms 23 and 24, No. 230 Montgomery street, SAN FRANCISCO (Cal.), Nov. 22, 1889.

E. W. Van Slyke, Esq., general agent Mutual Fire Insurance Company of New York, San Francisco—DEAR SIR: I have made careful examination of the several acts passed by the Legislature of the State of New York in relation to your company, together with your by-laws, policies and franchise, and find that persons holding your policies and script shall not become, and are not by reason thereof, individually liable for the debts or engagements of the company in any manner whatsoever, either directly or indirectly, and that they are not liable under the laws of this State.

Yours truly,

(Signed) WILLIAM H. HART.

The above opinion is concurred in by Judge Aylett R. Cotton and D. H. Whittemore. I have also opinions to the same effect signed by Judge S. C. Denison, attorney and counselor at law, No. 409 California street, San Francisco, dated January 19, 1891, and the opinion of John R. Jarboe, of No. 230 Montgomery street, San Francisco, under date of September 12, 1890.

It would seem, with such conclusive evidence as that quoted above, that insurers should not entertain an idea of there being any personal liability from insuring with the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of New York.

The company writes only selected risks, occupied by persons of undoubted integrity, both from a moral and financial standpoint; and will locate agencies in the principal cities of Southern California, with a view of obtaining its full quota of business.

The capital of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of New York, paid up, in cash, is \$254,044.38. Their annual revenue of January 1, 1893, shows assets of \$1,284,658.84, with total liabilities of \$557,321.40, of which \$412,528.38 is reinsurance reserve, being one-half the amount of premium received during the year 1892 upon policies which had then not expired.

The premium income during the year 1892, of the company amounted to \$961,132.37. The company writes on reduced rates—a reduction of from twenty to thirty per cent. less than the other companies, and has averaged during the past twelve years to pay its losses in full within twenty-four hours after receipt of proofs of loss.

The following companies, believing in the strength and stability of the Mutual Fire, have taken policies reinsuring themselves for large amounts, year after year, among which might be named the Home Insurance Company of New York, which has accepted insurance from the

Armstrong companies, at one time, protecting themselves thereby, to the extent of over \$2,000,000. The Armstrong companies have paid fire losses to companies, members of the Pacific Coast Insurance Union, aggregating over \$225,000. I submit that if our policies were good enough for these companies, whose representatives on the Pacific Coast have almost universally derided us, they are good enough for the property-owners of the Pacific Coast or elsewhere:

American Fire Insurance Company, New York.  
American Fire Insurance Company, Philadelphia.  
American Central Insurance Company, Missouri.  
Citizens Insurance Company, New York.  
Commercial Union Assurance Company, New York.  
Continental Insurance Company, New York.  
Caledonian Insurance Company, Edinburgh.  
Granite State Fire Insurance Company, New Hampshire.  
Germania Fire Insurance Company, New York.  
Greenwich Insurance Company, New York.  
German American Insurance Company, New York.  
Home Insurance Company, New York.  
Insurance Company of North America, Lancashire Insurance Company, Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company.  
Liberty Insurance Company, New York.  
London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.  
London Assurance Corporation.  
National Insurance Company, New York.  
Niagara Fire Insurance Company, New York.  
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.  
Northern Assurance Company of London.  
New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company.  
Orient Insurance Company, Hartford.  
Phoenix Insurance Company of Hartford.  
Phoenix Insurance Company, New York.  
Phoenix Assurance Company of London.  
Providence Washington Insurance Company.  
Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company.  
People's Fire Insurance Company, New Hampshire.  
Pacific Fire Insurance Company.  
Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool.  
Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company.  
Sun Fire Office of London.  
Scottish Union and National Insurance Company.  
Traders Insurance Company of Chicago.  
Union Insurance Company of California.  
United States Fire Insurance Company, New York.  
Westchester Fire Insurance Company.  
Williamsburgh City Fire Insurance Company, New York.

Finally, the losses and expenses combined of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company, during the past four years, on the Pacific Coast have not exceeded 20 per cent. of their premium income. In other words, the Coast department of this company has paid its home office a net profit of 80 per cent. per year on an income that has aggregated approximately \$300,000. This large volume of business done has been written at greatly reduced rates, and there is no reason why insurers in Southern California should not avail themselves of the opportunity presented to decrease the cost of their insurance. Mr. E. W. Van Slyke, the Pacific Coast representative of the company, is at the Hollenbeck Hotel, where he will remain for ten days or two weeks, and would be pleased to have those interested call upon him or leave their address.

The human body has its limitations. Hornby's Oatmeal diminishes wear and increases enjoyment.

Hornby's Oatmeal

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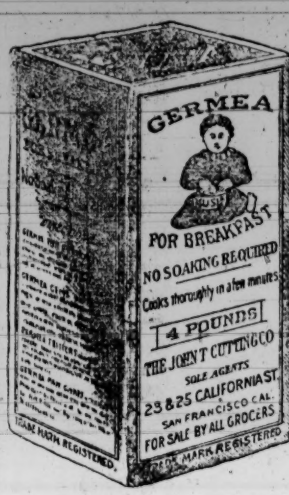
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**Germea!**  
A DELICIOUS  
Breakfast  
Dish.  
TRY IT!

**Hammock ☆ Carts!**

**4 STYLES 4**

We have them in natural wood gears or in olive green gears, with or without top.  
Prices, \$32, \$45, \$50, \$60, \$65, \$70.

**HAWLEY, KING & CO.,**  
164-168 North Los Angeles Street.

**RANCHERS!**  
**HOGS WANTED!**

—BY—  
**The Cudahy Packing Company**  
ON JULY FIRST, 1893,

By Which Time Our  
**PACKING HOUSE,**  
With a Killing Capacity Of  
**150,000 HOGS ANNUALLY**  
Will Be Completed.

We require 500 Hogs daily in order to operate our present plant to its full capacity, and are prepared to increase it to any extent necessary to care for all the hogs that may be offered us.

We solicit correspondence both from those wanting hogs for breeding purposes and from those having thoroughbred breeding stock for sale.

Information furnished regarding the successful breeding and growing of hogs.

**THE CUDAHY PACKING COMPANY, Los Angeles, Cal.**

—Packers of the Celebrated—  
**"REX" Brand of Hams, Bacon, Lard, Canned Meats, and EXTRACT OF BEEF.**



**Paragon Safety Oil Can Co.,**  
207 S. Broadway.

HANDLERS OF  
**Coal Oil & Gasoline**

We loan you this safety can and sell you the oil and gasoline at the market price. Can fill your lamp in the dark as well as in the light and cannot run it over.

Call and see it before purchasing elsewhere, at  
**207 South Broadway.**

**Orange and Lemon Trees.**  
**JAMES BOYD**

Has on hand for the season of 1893 a large stock and fine assortment of Orange and Lemon Trees, home grown and clean, at prices to suit the times. Twenty years experience in Riverside. Address

Nurseries on Colton avenue and on the Santa Fe Railroad, between Riverside and East Riverside.

**James Boyd,**  
Box 7, Riverside, Cal.

**HANCOCK \* BANNING**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

**COAL** and Catalina Soapstone Wall Finish.

This material is fire-proof, has a beautiful tint, and can be washed without injury.

Office: 130 West Second-st. Telephone 36.  
Yard—888 North Main-st. Telephone 1047.

**FOSMIR IRON WORKS,**  
Manufacturers of all kinds of—  
**Machinery.**

Our Specialty is the Well-Known Improved Fosmire Gang Flow. ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK AND BRASS CASTINGS.  
416 to 480 Alpine st. Los Angeles, Cal.

**DR. PRITCHARD.**  
Rectal, Female and Chronic Diseases

CURED BY THE "PRATT SYSTEM" of Treatment.

Send for book (free) which will explain fully how chronic diseases of all kinds are readily relieved and cured. Rectal diseases CURED in from two to four weeks. Call on or address W. E. PRITCHARD, M. D., 130 N. Spring-st., Los Angeles. Office hours, 12 to 5 p.m. Telephone 106.

**A Speedy Cure Warranted.**  
All private, chronic, blood, skin and nervous diseases, catarrh, lung, kidney and female complaints, consumption, etc., successfully treated and cured according to the newest and most scientific principles at the reliable

**BERLIN MEDICAL INSTITUTE,**  
No. 505 S. SPRING ST., Los Angeles, Cal. Consultation free and strictly confidential.

**Look Out!**

**That Cold May Mean La Grippe,**

It is Again Becoming Epidemic All Over the Country—Bellan's La Grippe Specific Absolutely Cures La Grippe.

It is made in Los Angeles, and guaranteed. This is its second season and it has failed in a single instance to cure. Here are names of well-known residents who have tried it, not for La Grippe alone, but for other things. Ask them what they think about it.

IT CURES LA GRIPPE.

It is primarily a medicine for colds, chronic constipation, nervousness, low fever, piles, headache, etc., and for that reason.

BECAUSE IT ASSISTS NATURE.

It is the best thing yet discovered for La Grippe. Mr. J. Denison, 1818 Downey avenue, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Spencer, 383 South Griffin avenue; H. M. Leonard, 423 South Griffin avenue; B. F. Monahan, 220 Leocoeur street; Wm. Jochum, Potomac block, Broadway; Wm. Mayer, Jr., Station A; Frank Griffin, La Canada, Cal.; Mrs. S. Elsworth, 1209 Downey avenue; Mrs. Hamberger, 127 Temple street; Mrs. Dupine, Highland View tract; Mrs. A. Rowland, Puente, Cal.; Mrs. Hudson, Puente, Cal.; Mrs. Hay, Lincoln Park, Cal.; Mrs. P. Barnes, Pasadena, Cal.; Mr. Lindley, 48 Plover; Mrs. Myers, West Adams; Mrs. Mary Davis, West Adams; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Armstrong, 216 North Johnson, with G. T. Hanly & Co., tea house; W. P. Doelling, conductor, corner Downey avenue and Griffin avenue; Mrs. Pettr, 280 South Griffin avenue; Wm. Arnold, corner Sichel and Downey; son of H. N. Wilson, corner Downey avenue and Sichel street; Mr. and Mrs. C. Jackson, Seventh and Spring streets.







We Need Room!

# SELL AND REPENT!

Profits Lost Sight of!

## Don't Miss This Chance!

\$20.00 SUITS FOR

# \$15.00.

When we put low prices in our windows we have goods in the store to back up the prices.

Never in the history of our business have we offered such bargains.

Look in Our Windows

--FOR--

## Genuine Bargains

Was the remark that an old Philadelphia merchant once made, and the idea caught on so well that he afterward adopted the phrase for a trade mark. The meaning conveyed is that there are times when a merchant MUST-SELL-SELL, and no matter how much he repents the loss of profit he

## MUST \* SELL

and do his repenting afterward. Now we want to move a big lot of goods the coming week, and if price will do it we will succeed. We may repent our necessity for sacrificing goods, but we are going to let them go just the same. There is one thing sure, and that is if you take advantage of this sale you will never have cause to repent. We must have room for spring goods! We show in our middle window the following bargains:

### These Prices Will Prevail for One Week Only.

Fall Weight Suits, Regular Price \$15.00, this week for	\$10.00
Fall Weight Suits, Regular Price \$20.00, this week for	\$15.00
Fall Weight Overcoats, Regular Price \$15.00, this week for	\$10.00
Fall Weight Overcoats, Regular Price \$20.00, this week for	\$15.00
Barkeeper's Coats and Barber's Coats, Our Best Shrunk Duck, Regular Price \$1.50, for	\$1.00

## MOTHERS, LOOK HERE!

See what our Boys' Department offers This Week.

Mother's Friend Waists, best quality, worth \$1.00	for 35c
Boys' Black Hose, worth 35c	for 15c
Boys' Knee Pants, worth \$1.00	for 50c
Boys' Windsor Ties, worth 25c	for 10c
Boys' Suits for \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50, and the best values in town	for \$5.00

# \$10.00

WILL BUY A

# \$15.00 SUIT.

Men's Pants, \$2.50

WORTH \$3.50!

Men's Pants, \$3.95

WORTH \$5.00.

White Shirts,

Regular price, \$1.00, for

# 75c.

# LONDON CLOTHING COMPANY,

Cor. Spring and Temple-sts.

## Largest Exclusive Clothing House in Los Angeles.



The social world has revolved around the Grand Operahouse principally during the past week. With Bill Nye on Monday night and the Lilliputians on Tuesday night, the attractions have been of unusual merit, and just the sort of entertainments to attract society people who enjoy comedy and brilliant spectacular effects. The midges are prime favorites here and never fail to draw good houses. Yesterday afternoon the parquetry and dress circle fairly blossomed with child faces who came to see the tiny mites perform.

These attractions, considering that it is Lent, have proved ample in the way of entertainment, and few other events of a social nature have occurred.

### EAST SIDE PARTIES.

Mrs. J. P. Barney of East Los Angeles entertained the members of Pythian Temple one evening during the week at her pleasant home on Downey avenue. The affair was in honor of Past Grand Secretary Mrs. Clara of Kansas City, who returns to her home on the 6th.

Friday evening a very pleasant party was tendered Miss Lorena Noel of East Los Angeles, who expects to leave soon for her future home in San Francisco. The evening was spent in dancing and out-of-door games, and a splendid and delightful evening the party departed for their homes at a late hour. Among those present were Misses Lorena Noel, Hortense Wilde, Hattie Andrews, Cora Boquest, Stella White, Stella Langlois, Ada Post, Ertha Miller, Eunice Nichols, Katie Sprecher, Messrs. Carl Matheon, Clever Whitney, Philo McIntyre, Roy True, Forest Whitaker, Clarence Riley, Leslie Riggin, Willie Stearns, Ernest L. Langlois and Roy M. Baker of Sioux City, Iowa.

One of the social events of the week was a party given Thursday evening by Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Morrison at their beautiful home, No. 1847 Olive street, in honor of Mr. Frank L. Johnson of Minneapolis. The house was tastefully decorated for the occasion. Music and dancing were the features of the evening. Delightful refreshments were served, and the party broke up at a late hour. Among the number were Misses Marguerite Abbott, Sadie Rhein, Mamie Wilson, Genevieve Abbott, Josie Moore, Kate Rhein, Mrs. W. C. Morrison, Mrs. F. L. Johnson, F. E. Scott, W. C. Morrison, J. Harry Morrissey, Burt Young, C. H. Wilson, W. F. Carter.

On Friday evening a party of young people surprised Miss Ethel Fraser at her residence, on Thirtieth street, the occasion being her fifteenth birthday. The evening was spent in games and dancing until 10:30, when refreshments were served. Mr. Fraser presented his two daughters with gold watches as souvenirs of the occasion.

At the last regular meeting of La Esperanza Parlor, N.D.G.W., they were presented with a life-size photograph of United States Senator Stephen M. White, by Joseph Mesmer, chairman of the Citizens' Committee. The parlor is meeting with good success in the sale of tickets for the beneficiary fund.

### THEIR FIFTH ANNIVERSARY.

On Friday evening last Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Ransom were the recipients of a delightful surprise party at their pretty cottage home on Olympia street, tendered them on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of their marriage. The guests to the number of about forty descended on them at 8:30 o'clock, the surprise being complete. The host and hostess, however, quickly arose to the situation and gave all a cordial welcome, and in a short time the parlors were cleared, while dancing, cards and music occupied the guests. During the evening Mr. and Mrs. Ransom were presented with an elegantly chased silver service. Other presents were also numerous and beautiful, including a silver tea service. Instrumental and vocal selections were tendered by Mrs. Castille, Mrs. Miss Shilcock and Messrs. Renno, White and McCracken. Refreshments were served during the evening, and altogether the affair was most enjoyable. The guests present were Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Pierce, Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Ledgerwood, Dr. and Mrs. Haughaug, Mr. and Mrs. J. Green, Mr. and Mrs. E. Castillo, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Buck, Mr. and Mrs. Jay B. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Gilhooly, Messrs. May, Quinn, Howard, Messrs. M. N. Miller, M. Mitchell, L. Castillo, Bohannon, M. Buck, Pierce, C. Cooper, Truesdale, N. Shilcock, and Messrs. Renno, White, Sargent, Gates, McCracken, Cooper and Bohannon.

### AGREEABLY SURPRISED.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Rosen of Newton avenue, East Los Angeles, were most agreeably surprised last Friday evening by a large number of their friends paying them a visit in honor of Mr. Rosen's forty-fourth birthday. The evening was pleasantly spent in social converse and in partaking of the delicious refreshments served by their hosts. At a late hour all united in singing a familiar hymn. Dr. Clark then invoked God's blessing on the entire household, after which good-nights were said, with wishes for many happy returns.

### OUR GUESTS.

Mr. and Mrs. John Moore, Jr., of Lisbon, Ill., are visiting Mrs. Moore's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Hoosack, at No. 1109 West Seventh street. Harry A. Barnard, of the firm of Barnard Bros. & Co., Minneapolis, Minn., is in the city. He is a guest of his father, Thomas G. Barnard, No. 921 South Hill street.

Mrs. F. E. Young of Grand Rapids, Mich., is in the city. She is the wife of Prof. Young, of the Western College, and is traveling through California and Colorado. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Holmes of San Francisco are visiting their son, Will Holmes of Boyle Heights. Mr. Holmes was formerly principal of the Girls' High School in San Francisco, and is in Southern California for his health. He will probably locate here.

HUSBAND'S CALCIUM MAGNESIA. - Four first premium medals awarded. More agreeable to the taste and smaller dose than any other Magnesia. For sale in bottles only, with United States Government registered label attached, without which none is genuine. At druggists' and country stores.

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### MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

Affairs in the Ellis Club took a new turn last Tuesday evening when Mr. Burton severed his connection with the club by yielding up his baton. For some time his ideas of direction have not been in harmony with the majority of the club, and several little tilts on matters musical have happened, resulting in the resignation of several members, a policy that has threatened to dismember the club. It is Mr. Burton's idea that the club at rehearsal should sing without the piano, even when an accompaniment was written for the selection, on the plea that no piano was true enough in intervals for the voice to be guided by it.

Members feeling that they were not making the desired headway, resisted this method, and the differences culminated last Tuesday evening in the somewhat abrupt resignation of Mr. Burton.

### GUITAR AND BANJO.

The Ideal Guitar and Banjo Club gave an enjoyable concert last Friday evening at the Temple Street Christian Church. They were assisted by Miss N. Carl Myers, soprano; Miss Maud Snook, accompanist; and G. A. Hough, who gave one of James Whitcomb Riley's poems. The musical programme, rendered under the direction of C. S. de Lano, leader of the club, was as follows:

(a) "Invincible Guard March" (Shattuck); (b) "Wisdom Waltz" (Grover)-Ideal Guitar and Banjo Club; "Herdman's Galop" (DeLano)-C. S. de Lano; "Il Ritorno" The Return, (G. Lucanton)-Miss N. Carl Myers; "After the Review" (Chenet)-Ideal Guitar Club; "Normandie March" (Armstrong)-Mrs. L. M. Gleason, Misses A. B. Owsley, A. B. Jones, Maude Hill, E. Windheim, B. Riberick, G. Rebar, Mrs. G. A. Hough; "Fairy Footsteps" (DeLano) waltz, "The Wayfarer" (Stewart)-Ideal Guitar and Banjo Club; "European Gavotte" (Smith)-Messrs. E. Hill, F. W. Lichtenhaler, G. Hill, R. W. Whomes, G. A. Hough, L. V. Youngworth, C. S. de Lano; "Still as the Night" (Carl Bohm)-Miss N. Carl Myers.

"Tambour Battant" (Chenet)-Ideal Guitar Club, with banjo obbligato by Miss E. Windheim and C. S. de Lano. "Blushing Rose Galop" (Glynn)-Ideal Guitar and Banjo Club.

The efficient work of the club was again manifested, and on this occasion was rendered doubly enjoyable by the singing of Miss N. Carl Myers, who appeared publicly for the second time in Los Angeles. Miss Myers has a clear soprano of wonderful sweetness and purity. She is recently from Chicago.

### TREBLE CLEF CLUB.

At the coming concert of the Treble Clef Club, on the 3d of April, Señor Carlos Sobrinho and his wife, Mme. Sobrinho, will be the soloists. While on a pleasure journey to the Coast these gifted young musicians were heard by a representative number of musicians at a private evening given for that purpose. It took but a brief hearing to convince the auditors that the reputation already assured them in the East was one of solid worth, and earned by undisputed ability.

As Mlle. Blanchi, Mme. Sobrinho was a vocalist most favorably known in Europe and the Eastern States, before her marriage, her sweet and powerful voice and admirable style making her everywhere welcome.

### "THE CREATION."

The concert, at which is to be rendered Haydn's famous oratorio, "The Creation," will occur on the 24th inst. in the First Congregational Church. The chorus now numbers over a hundred voices, and comprises many of the

best amateur vocalists of the city. The solos are to be sung by Miss Grace Milmore, Modini-Wood and Herr Rubo. The orchestral parts will be rendered by the regular Grand Operahouse Orchestra, augmented by other prominent musicians and will be conducted by Harley E. Hamilton.

Mrs. Carver will preside at the piano and Mr. Mason at the organ. The chorus is now rapidly perfecting its work under the admirable leadership of Prof. Bacon, and the concert promises to be a marked event in the musical history of Los Angeles.

### A CALIFORNIA SINGER.

The New York Musical Courier of February 23 contains the following complimentary notice of a California girl well known to Angelenos:

"I stood next her while she sang, listened to hear when she took breath for those long runs, and I positively could not hear it." This remark was made at a recent reception where Miss Ellen Berch Yaw, the California vocalist, distinguished herself by singing, curving, lengthening and twisting itself under the influence of heart. A correct ear, a gentle, self-possessed manner and a happy choice of songs, Miss Yaw adds to the born gift that has made her popular East and West, while yet little more than a child. She has just returned from a successful symphonic concert trip to Buffalo, and returns to California next week to visit her mother before departing for Europe."

### LORDSBURG COLLEGE MUSICAL.

A delightful musicale was given by the music pupils of Lordsburg College, under the direction of Mrs. Emily J. Valentine, last Thursday evening.

The programme was composed of many classical gems-vocal, piano and violin music-to the credit of both teachers and pupils. The concert hall was well filled by an appreciative audience, among whom were a number of Los Angeles people.

### SHARPS AND FLATS.

Mrs. Bloodgood will sing this morning at the offertory in St. John's Episcopal Church, Dudley Buck's exquisite contralto solo, "My Redeemer and My Lord."

Here's an idea! In a prominent organ loft of a New York church the music holder is a Clark's O.N.T. spool holder, which one of the members of the congregation sent up for that purpose. It is "just the thing," but a little odd.

Here is a hint for reception music, which comes fresh from Gotham in comments on the receptions given there by a musical artist: "The artists are invariably above par, the selections brilliant, varied and adorably short. There are no previous excuses; the musical numbers come at the right time to vary conversation, and do not tarry sufficiently long to interfere with it."

### Licensed to Wed.

Marriage licenses were issued at the County Clerk's office yesterday to the following persons:

W. T. Elsea, a native of Missouri, 29 years of age, to Mattie F. Bunker, a native of Ohio, 26 years of age; both residents of this city.

William Sample, a native of Illinois, 28 years of age, to Eliza Scott, a native of Minnesota, 29 years of age; both residents of this city.

Frederick F. Penning, a native of Germany, 38 years of age, to Mary M. Zetzer, also a native of Germany, 28 years of age; both residents of this city.

### Temperance Lectures.

Mrs. L. Viola Bailey, who is lecturing under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Southern California, will deliver a temperance lecture in the East Los Angeles Congregational Church Wednesday evening next, at 7:30 o'clock.

Mrs. Bailey will also preside at a mothers' meeting, which will be held Thursday afternoon at 8 o'clock in the Baptist Church, corner Workman and Hawkins streets.

### Football Match Postponed.

The championship football match between the Chaffey College and Olive teams, which was to have been played yesterday afternoon at Athletic Park, has been postponed till next Saturday afternoon, March 11, on account of the weather. The game will be called on that date at 2:30 p.m. sharp, thus giving parties from outside towns time to catch their trains and witness the whole game.

## SPECIAL SALE OF TROUSERS

It was our intention of announcing Spring Opening today, but the new stock is so bulky, and moreover—thanks to the railroads—some of it comes along so slowly we will have to defer it for another week. We will, however, fill in the interval profitably for you by means of a

### Sale of Trouserings!

We have hundreds of odds and ends, the remnants of a successful season's trade, and will also throw in all our regular stock

### This Sale Will Last One Week!

\$10 Trousers for \$8.  
\$9 Trousers for \$7.  
\$8 Trousers for \$6.  
\$7 and \$6 Trousers for \$5.

Samples and self-measurement rules mailed free.

## NICOLL THE TAILOR,

134 South Spring Street,

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"A Meal in A Minute"

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Our best—including Cleats, in car lots  
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CASAS BLANCAS.

Presidential Mansions at the National Capital.

Washington Official Houses Which Have Seen History Made.

The Famous Porter Mansion and Its Various Occupants.

Where John Quincy Adams Lived, and Where President Madison Signed the Treaty of Ghent—A Millionaire of 1800.

Something About Vice-President Morton's Palace—Levi Lett's New Mansion—A Palace in Ivory Milwaukee Brick—Its Ice-house and Cooking Arrangements—A Curious Plate Warmer and Wonderful Parlors—Its Ten Porcelain Bathrooms—A Peep into John Sherman's House—His Library Vault, and Something About Him as a Builder, Etc.

Special Correspondence of The Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Everyone thinks that President Cleveland's family will spend but little time in the Executive Mansion during his administration. The White House has gotten the reputation of being unhealthy, and it is a well-known fact that the Presidents of the last decade have been all while they stayed in it. There have been nine deaths connected with the last administration, and President Harrison's freedom from illness may be attributed to his daily drives and long walks. The McKee children of the White House have not been well at times, and the new President naturally fears for Baby Ruth. President Arthur had all the doctors of the country discussing his health during the latter part of his administration, and President Cleveland, after his marriage, spent the greater part of the years of his first administration in the city. There are a number of large houses in the city that would make good Presidential residences, and if the President can keep his home away from his business office it will add to his privacy and happiness. The house which is said Mr. Cleveland is seriously considering is the famous Porter mansion. This is within a stone's throw of the White House, and it is a massive three-story building, with great rooms and a generous side and rear yard. Its front is covered with vines, and it has a big balcony and splendid parlors. The grounds are filled with shade trees, and the place could be made one of the most comfortable at the capital. It is on H street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth, not far from the Metropolitan Club and just around the corner from the War Department. It is one of the most historic mansions of the city. It was last occupied by Admiral Porter, and I think, it now belongs to his estate. It was built by Richard Rush, when he was Attorney General of the United States, during Madison's second administration, and it has been the abiding place of judges, generals and statesmen. Rush was a diplomat, and was afterward one of our foreign ministers. He entertained in it magnificently, and after he left it was rented by two ministers from England in the days when England did not own a legation here. One of them, Lord Lyons, built the ballroom which is annexed to it. The house was once owned by Gen. Phil Kearney, and Hamilton Fish also owned and occupied it at one time. Admiral Porter bought it about twenty years ago, and he lived in it till the day of his death.

WHERE PRESIDENTS HAVE LIVED.

A number of the Presidents of the past have had homes outside of the White House. John Quincy Adams kept up an establishment at F street, opposite the Ebbitt House, during a part of his administration, and when Madison was burnt out of the White House by the British he moved over to New York avenue and occupied the old Taylor mansion. This house still stands. It is known as the Octagon House, and it was within it that Madison signed the treaty of Ghent. It is a vast building of two stories and an attic, and was at the time it was built the finest house in the United States. It has eight sides and the front is of an oval shape, rising from the ground to the roof like a great bay window or mammoth column cut in half and fastened to the front of the house. This makes an oval hall and the room above it on the second story is an oval, and it was in this that the famous treaty was signed. I walked up the battered steps the other day and entered this room. It is a room of curved in shape. Its floor is of great blocks of marble, and the whole interior of the house is full of evidences of its past magnificence. Everything now, however, is going to ruin. The house has long since been condemned by the city authorities, and the plaster is dropping from the walls which once rang back the laugh of Dolly Madison or photographically received the bon mots of Alexander Hamilton and Henry Clay. Big brass knobs, which were handled by the statesmen of the past, are now tarnished with age, and the keyhole in the door, where Madison used to let himself in when he came home late at night, is rusted, but its opening shows that the key which went into it must have been at least two inches long. This house was owned by the great millionaire of 1800. His name was Taylor, and he had, it is said, an income of \$75,000 a year, and spent \$38,000 annually on race horses. He owned 500 slaves, had run mines, ships, and other works, all run by his own slaves. He entertained like a prince, and Madison came to his house as his guest. After stopping here for a time he moved to the corner of Twentieth street and Pennsylvania avenue, where there is now a drug store, and this formed his home. President Madison afterward bought the house, which is now occupied by the Cosmos Club. This is just across from the Arlington Hotel, and it was here that Dolly Madison lived after her husband's death.

POSSIBLE PRESIDENTIAL MANSIONS.

The last administration occupied some of the best houses at the capital, and if President Cleveland cares to change his residence a number of these will be at his disposal. Vice-President Morton has not announced that he will leave Washington, but his big mansion, just off of Scott circle, would make a splendid house for a President. It has vast parlors, a kitchen big enough to feed an army, and the late Vice-

President has spent more money on it and in it since he came here than he has received in the way of salary. The house originally cost something over a hundred thousand dollars, and it is estimated that his additions cost in the neighborhood of \$50,000. It has along its south side two parlors, a library and a dining-room, which are 110 feet in length, and so joined by double doors that you can stand at one end and look clear through to the other. I cannot describe the magnificence of its furniture and its furnishings. There are carving, plate glass and expensive frescoes everywhere, and the kitchens of the house are quite as interesting as the parlors. You could roast an ox on the Vice-President's range. A railway has been built to carry the ashes out of the house. The kitchen is walled with china tiles, and there is a hearth of costly tiles, twenty-four feet long in front of the cooking stove. The building is sanitary throughout, and if the Vice-President will come to the assistance of the Democratic President there will be no trouble about this house matter being settled. The dining-room will be amply big enough for a state dinner, and even the diplomats who have been accustomed to the palaces of Europe will not be out of place in it.

THE BLAINE MANSION.

It will be a queer thing if President Cleveland should, at some time during his term, rent the Blaine mansion. The thing is not an impossibility. The millionaire, Leiter of Chicago, who has now a lease upon it, will have one of the finest houses in the United States of his own within a stone's throw of it next fall, and the Blaine house will probably be again on the market. Mr. Leiter has rented it for years. His lease was, it is said, at the rate of \$18,000 a year for five years, and at the end of this time another lease was made, so I am told, at \$10,000 or \$11,000 a year. The Blaine mansion is about a mile from the White House, and it is one of the biggest houses here. It is red brick, and it has, it is said, more rooms than the British Legation. There are two main entrances to it. One for carriages, on Massachusetts avenue, and another by a fine stone staircase on Dupont circle. Passing up the latter between brass railings you enter a hall fifteen feet wide and forty-five feet long, at the back of which is a handsome fireplace and mantel, into which is set a great plate glass mirror. At the right is the reception-room and on the left are parlors through which you pass into the dining-room and library. The dining-room is hardly large enough for state dinners, but it has a dumb waiter as big as a good-sized elevator, and this waiter runs from the floor to the roof. The interior of this house is finished in beautiful woods; the windows are of plate glass. There are two main chambers, and the most magnificent of them is a hot air and Turkish bath chamber. There is a billiard-room in the basement and there are smoking-rooms, dressing-rooms and all the accompaniments of a millionaire's palace. It requires a retinue of servants to keep it in order, and it has been estimated that it would take at least \$50 a day to live properly in it. The sanitary arrangements of it, however, are perfect, and Baby Ruth would be sure of having good air and the atmosphere of summer if her father does not stilt the coal.

A MILLIONAIRE'S PALACE.

Speaking of Leiter's big house, I visited it yesterday, and in company with the steward went over it from attic to basement. An army of workmen are now hammering away at it, and this, perhaps, the most expensive mansion in the country, is now rapidly approaching completion. The ground on which it stands cost \$100,000. It will cost thousands upon thousands of dollars to build the house, and the interest on the money invested in it will amount to a good-sized fortune. It is on Dupont circle and New Hampshire avenue, and it is a massive four-story building of Milwaukee brick, cream white in color and polished like marble. These bricks form the outside coating of the house and it took 150,000 of them to cover the bricks. The selected ones made with great care, and the process of selection was so careful that out of a lot of 20,000 bricks only 8000 were chosen. The effect of these bricks is that of marble, or rather of a delicate ivory, and they have been selected with great care, and the process of selection was so careful that out of a lot of 20,000 bricks only 8000 were chosen. The effect of these bricks is that of marble, or rather of a delicate ivory, and they have been selected with great care, and the process of selection was so careful that out of a lot of 20,000 bricks only 8000 were chosen.

A WONDERFUL BASEMENT.

But first let me tell you something about the basement or ground floor. You can get lost in it. There are rooms for all sorts of purposes. Here are two for ice and cold storage. In this ice-house you could stow away enough ice for a month, and in it are hooks where the beehives and sheep and game shipped so Mr. Leiter can be kept for weeks. All the beef and mutton in this house will come from his big farm in Wisconsin. It will be killed by his own butchers and shipped direct to Washington for his use. This is now done at the Blaine mansion. Take a look at the kitchen. The stove is nine feet long, and you could feed the whole of Washington's army here. The kitchen is walled with china tiles, and the plate glass and expensive frescoes everywhere, and the kitchens of the house are quite as interesting as the parlors. You could roast an ox on the Vice-President's range. A railway has been built to carry the ashes out of the house. The kitchen is walled with china tiles, and there is a hearth of costly tiles, twenty-four feet long in front of the cooking stove. The building is sanitary throughout, and if the Vice-President will come to the assistance of the Democratic President there will be no trouble about this house matter being settled. The dining-room will be amply big enough for a state dinner, and even the diplomats who have been accustomed to the palaces of Europe will not be out of place in it.

are kept. They grow warm in a few minutes, and the cupboard is large enough to hold the service of a whole inner. There is a billiard-room in the basement which is twenty-five feet square, and this, as the whole house, is heated by hot water, the pipes being so covered up that you can't tell the heat comes from. Under many inviting divans and beautiful resting places there will be steam pipes, and the arrangements for furnishing the heat are such that it would automatically be kept at an even temperature throughout the whole house.

THE PARLORS OF A CROCHES.

None of the finishing has yet been done as to the parlors and dining-room. But I can tell you something about them. The grand hallway on the first floor is itself big enough for an ordinary house. The music hall or dancing-room is about twenty-five feet wide and fifty feet long. It opens into a drawing-room and a library which is 21x45 feet in length. All the ceilings of this floor are fifteen feet high, and all will be finished in mahogany. The upper part of the house is to be finished in cherry in its natural color, polished like a piano, and of the finest selected varieties. The third floor, of the same wood, is to be painted a delicate ivory, and all the woodwork of the house will be like mirrors. The floors are to be of quartered oak and of the heart of Georgia pine. Only the finest of selected woods are to be used, and the best of the woods brought from the planing mills are reseasoned here before they are put down.

TURNING DAY INTO NIGHT.

I can't begin to describe the queer conceits of this house. The lighting is to be a revelation. Electricity will turn night into day, and in the dining-room and in the music hall the electric lights will be so arranged that no one can see where the light comes from, but the rooms will be brilliantly lighted by the pressing of a button. The whole house has electric lights and electric bells. In each room there is a bell for the butler and the ladies' maid and a third servant, whose name I forget. The lights are so arranged that you can touch one button and light the hall between brass railings, or you can touch another and turn on the light on a single floor or in a single room. The electric wires of the building are all incased in tubes, so that if anything gets out of order you can pull the wire out from the tube and pull another within it at the same time without disturbing the room. These tubes run all over the house. The tubes from the electric light wires are brass, those for the electric bells are of a different composition, but both are made so that they are non-conductors, and the wires are also wrapped in some non-conducting material.

MAGNIFICENT MANTELS AND BIG BATHROOMS.

The mantels are to be magnificent. There is one of red marble in the dining-room, running from the floor to the ceiling, which is made up of 8000 different pieces of marble, and which looks more like malachite than anything else. The dining-room is paneled in mahogany, and some of the most magnificent of the mantels are to me are the bathrooms. These are floored and walled with ivory tilings, and many of them are as large as fair-sized bed rooms. There are ten bathrooms in the house, all finished in this way, and each with its own incident. I don't recall so large that you could scald a horse in it without scratching the sides. I don't know how many bedrooms there are in this house, but many of them are twenty-five feet square, and the ceilings are about fourteen feet high. Nearly every bedroom has its own bathroom, and the bedrooms are arranged in suites, and single, so that you can have just what you want.

Mr. L. Z. Leiter, who is building this mansion, has not been in this country for months, and he is now going up the Nile with his family. His wonderful fortune is a queer thing, and it is hard to believe that a man who has made his money in a cheap boarding-house in Columbus, clerking for a few dollars a week. He began his career in Chicago as a bookkeeper, became eventually a partner in the firm of Field, Leiter & Company, and when he retired sold his interest there for some \$1,000,000. He owns blocks in Chicago, railroad stocks which are worth millions, and he has an income which will enable him to build just how and what he pleases. He is now in his prime, and he will probably enjoy his new home for many years. It will cost him nearly as much as the President's salary to entertain in it, but his income must be something like \$1,000,000 a year, and he can stand it.

JOHN SHERMAN'S MANSION.

Another fine house which will be open next year, is Senator Sherman's marble residence facing Franklin Park. I spoke to Senator Sherman about it the other day, and he told me he expected to live in it. Said he: "I have a natural bent for building, and I suppose I would have been an architect or builder had I not gone into public life. My house is rapidly approaching completion, and we expect to be in it next fall." Since I have visited the house, I have more than fifty feet front and about 100 feet deep. You enter a large hall in which you could easily turn a two-horse wagon without touching the walls, and on the right of this is the Senator's library and on the left are the parlors and back of them the dining-room. All of these rooms are very large and the Senator's library is twenty-five feet long. In the back of it there is a great vault with a safe door and time lock on it for the storing away of papers and other valuables. Senator Sherman has some of the most valuable books in the country. He has been in public life for nearly forty years, and his papers are full of unwritten history. A great many of them are now stored in the vaults of his library in Mansfield, which are made in the same fireproof way that the vaults in the city are. Some of these papers may be brought here when this house is completed. The parlors of the house are beautifully finished and they will be frescoed in the finest manner. The woodwork of the whole house is of the choicest of hard wood. Some of the chambers are finished in beautiful bird's-eye maple. The dining-room has a paneled oak ceiling and the parlor is finished in white satinwood. The work of the house was brought from Ohio and a great part of the work is being done there. Senator Sherman when the house was owned a lumber yard and planing mill, and he knows all about different kinds of wood, and the selections show excellent taste. I don't know how many rooms there are in the house, but I should judge at least thirty. There are at least two bathrooms, which are finished in tiles, and the bedrooms are large and airy. It is a curious thing to note that the Senator is building this house on ground which he

bought fully a generation ago. When he was in Congress he lived on O street, near the Capitol, and when he told Mrs. Sherman he was going to buy a twenty-acre tract in Franklin Square, she objected strongly, and thought it was away out of the world. Franklin Square was then a kind of ball ground, and it was on the edge of the residential part of Washington. Since then the town has crept up round it and five miles beyond it, and the ground has become so valuable that you would have to carpet it with \$2 bills in order to get possession of it. Senator Sherman first built the house in which he now lives when he was Secretary of the Treasury, and he has now torn down the one into which he moved when he first came here and put this magnificent mansion on its site. K street is one of the most fashionable streets of the capital, and Secretary Carlisle lives in a brick house in the next block to Senator Sherman. FRANK G. CARPENTER.

ONE ENGINEER'S EXPERIENCES.

He Has Killed Twenty-two Persons, but Is Regarded as a Safe Man.

[Chicago Daily Inter Ocean.] "Lafayette Truman, engineer of the Erie train that ran into the Eastern Illinois train Friday night, has killed twenty-two men," said C. R. McCullough, a brother engineer of the Chicago and Erie road, at the Clifton last night. "But," he continued, "in no case was he to be blamed, and in every case he has been exonerated by the jury. Most of these killings were at railroad crossings and in other similar accidents where the engineer could not be held responsible. He is only a young man, but I want to relate two experiences of his which show him to be possessed of a marvelous presence of mind."

"In October, 1890, he was engineer of a train that was dashing through burning forests near Lima, O., at the rate of sixty miles an hour. That night the sky was concealed by black storm clouds, and before the burning district was reached the train was in the heart of the forest. Just what it was that so enchants one with Yvette Guilbert it is very difficult to say, especially before having seen one of her performances; after having done so it becomes more apparent. She sings and she sings, and her songs are very risky; they are not there, for others sing, even better than she does, and more risky songs still. And often in the pieces that are least risky she scores her best hits. Giving

up then as a hopelessly impossible task the effort to convey in a concise statement the idea of the something she possesses that makes her worth some fifty times as much as any other performer like her in Paris; which lifts her from the rut and gives her an extraordinary concert-hall singer on the level of a great star, at least financially—like Carmencita in New York—it may be excusable to attempt to trace a faint resemblance of the something referred to, in the mind's eye, by saying that Yvette Guilbert's conception of the proper rendering of a popular song—for money—is to carry out a principle once outlined by Mr. Hoyt of Hoyt and Thomas.

GEN. BUTLER.

A Few Good Ones on the Old Man That Will Give You a Hint of His Character.

[New York Tribune.] Once while he was in Congress he divided his time with a fellow-member when a question in which he was not specially interested came up for debate. The member talked more than his share and, on being called to order, remarked: "Mr. Butler, I have been kindly divided his time with me." "That's true," replied Butler, "but I didn't divide eternity with you."

The General was present one night at a dancing party, but contented himself with looking on. One of the belles of the party, a young woman, was declining with a pretty compliment, she inquired: "Didn't you ever dance, General?" "No," he explained to her; "I make other people dance."

Undertaking to talk down a crowd of street rioters, he had an apple thrown at him. Putting out his hand he dexterously caught it and interrupted his remarks long enough to eat it. The incident pleased the rioters, and he was given a hearing. The next day one of the newspapers of the city in which the riot occurred mischievously rallied him on eating the apple, reminding him that it probably reached him from a very dirty hand.

The General sent a card to the newspaper, saying: "I peeled that apple before eating it. I always peel apples before eating them—don't you?" During the war a young fellow had occasion to call upon him in Boston in behalf of a lyceum which he wanted him to lecture before it. The General received the youth with great kindness, gave him his autograph, but declined the invitation. "I am in the employ of the United States," said he. "I have no lecture prepared, and to write one which I would be willing to deliver before your lyceum would take me considerable time. Now, do you think I would be treating the United States fairly if I took the time?" This question proved too much for the young fellow. The General bowed him out of his office with the kindly assurance that if he ever saw his way clear for doing so he would write and deliver the lecture in accordance with his request.

An Awful Effort.

"What is a propaganda?" inquired the teacher. The boy looked at the ceiling, wrinkled his forehead, wrestled with the question a long time, and then he answered gravely that it was the brother of a proper goose.—Ex. change.

YVETTE.

A New Goddess of the Parisian Stage.

She is Nearly Six Feet Tall and Has Red Hair.

And Earns More Money Than Sara Bernhardt, the Famous.

Her Songs and Her Inimitable Way of Singing Them—An Equal Favorite in the Dance Halls and in Swell Society.

Special Correspondence of The Times.

7 RUE Scribe, Paris, Feb. 15.—Mlle. Yvette Guilbert (this last name is pronounced as if spelled Gilbare) the young woman whose success in Parisian concert halls has been so great that Russia is longing for her at Sarah Bernhardt prices, who will be one of the attractions at the coming World's Fair in Chicago, if a slight difficulty—a matter of \$1,000,000, or \$20,000, is gotten over—is an altogether original woman.

To begin with, not every young woman who has passed a few years behind bargain counters is capable of making a success which turns her in an average of \$500 a day, even upon a music hall stage; much less is it common to find a young lady capable both of charming the average audience of a concert hall and appearing to advantage in the very best salons of a great capital like Paris.

Not only does this songstress turn the heads of the average Parisian who sees her before the footlights, but her spare afternoons are always engaged, way in advance, by the givers of the present Parisian fad, the "vire o'clock." Just what it is that so enchants one with Yvette Guilbert it is very difficult to say, especially before having seen one of her performances; after having done so it becomes more apparent. She sings and she sings, and her songs are very risky; they are not there, for others sing, even better than she does, and more risky songs still. And often in the pieces that are least risky she scores her best hits. Giving

up then as a hopelessly impossible task the effort to convey in a concise statement the idea of the something she possesses that makes her worth some fifty times as much as any other performer like her in Paris; which lifts her from the rut and gives her an extraordinary concert-hall singer on the level of a great star, at least financially—like Carmencita in New York—it may be excusable to attempt to trace a faint resemblance of the something referred to, in the mind's eye, by saying that Yvette Guilbert's conception of the proper rendering of a popular song—for money—is to carry out a principle once outlined by Mr. Hoyt of Hoyt and Thomas.

"It wouldn't be a bit funny," said this author of so many rollicking comedies, "if a street arab or a clown came on the stage and turned flip-flops. It would be very much to be expected; but have a staid barman whose face expresses a thousand and one worries he is a prey to turn a somersault in the midst of a solemn scene; that takes by storm."

Mr. Hoyt's illustration may not be altogether happy, but the idea is like one of Abraham Lincoln's stories. Mlle. Guilbert (who by the way does not go into any ecstasies over her possible trip to America, merely remarking that if the United States will give more for a glimpse of her than will Russia, she will be happy to make a tour), in trying to turn the writer of these lines her idea of the wherefore of her wonderful success, could only say that she believes it to be a matter of intelligence, pure and simple.



She received me in her pretty apartments in the Rue Portalis, just back of the Church of Saint Augustine, and she had red hair. As it is said that it is a work of art, there can be no offense on the direct English of the word Triquesque. Her eyes are not quite the deep, absolutely Irish black of the ex-champion pugilist, John L. Sullivan; not quite as light as Sara Bernhardt's. They are very peculiar eyes, and seem close, one never will forget them. It would be a little difficult to call her beautiful, but Mademoiselle's charms are not altogether those of face or figure. And everybody says she can't sing. But how delicious, how indescribably sym-

language than he can express himself in it.

Miss Guilbert—to Anglicize her—began her stage career four years ago in the Varieties, where she appeared in comedy parts with Judic Rejane. After two years of this, with a salary of \$300 (or \$400 per month), she went, by chance, one afternoon to a café concert, where the quality of the performances struck her so forcibly that she determined at once that what Parisians needed was a more intelligent representation of the very songs they were in the habit of hearing. Her highest stage training at the Varieties may

pathetic is her strong, full voice as it pours out the words of the song which no English can translate.

The applause is long and loud when the conclusion is reached, and the singer responds with a far less innocent satire on a popular play still running, entitled *Celles qui, on Respecte* or "Those Ladies You Respect." If there is any cunning by which dissolute women of the higher classes in Paris deceive their husbands not mentioned in the song entitled "Celles qui, on Respecte" it is an oversight; a modern Don Juan could there earn points. But the singer has finished again. And again,



Mlle. Guilbert sings, "I do not know why."

have stood her in good stead here, for though I tried to force her into some acknowledgement that her peculiarities, if they are not really arts, came to her by accident, something as Lolo Fuller's serpentine dance idea came to the young lady who was such an attraction at the Folly's Bergeries, she would not be shaken from her claim of being under the control of an intelligent inspiration, when at her very first appearance she took Paris by storm.

To put it very literally, Miss Guilbert's idea was that the risky songs she sang were not there, for others sing, even better than she does, and more risky songs still. And often in the pieces that are least risky she scores her best hits. Giving up then as a hopelessly impossible task the effort to convey in a concise statement the idea of the something she possesses that makes her worth some fifty times as much as any other performer like her in Paris; which lifts her from the rut and gives her an extraordinary concert-hall singer on the level of a great star, at least financially—like Carmencita in New York—it may be excusable to attempt to trace a faint resemblance of the something referred to, in the mind's eye, by saying that Yvette Guilbert's conception of the proper rendering of a popular song—for money—is to carry out a principle once outlined by Mr. Hoyt of Hoyt and Thomas.

ART AND COCKTAILS.

The Peculiar Business of a Chicago Dealer in Throat.

[Chicago Times.]

"Wholesale dealer in fine art and whisky" is what a successful Chicago man with an office in the Ashland block calls himself. It is his business to transfer the masterpieces of the French painters from the walls of the Paris salons to those of Chicago saloons. Every keg of old rye the Chicago gin mill gets an old master, and with each picture goes the papers which guarantee its authenticity. Of course the paintings do not permanently leave the possession of this peculiar patron of the fine arts, but he is allowed to be loaned for the time being to the particular saloon-keeper who wishes to transform his place into an art gallery. Already this alcoholic connoisseur has \$250,000 invested in painted canvases. His collection numbers 163 paintings, among them being the famous works of Augustus Felix, Clement, Gustave Wertheimer, Leon Paillard, Jules Seabert, Anton Serre and Jules Ferry. In return for the large monthly rental, the saloonkeeper has been allowed to sell to his patrons photographs of such of the paintings as might catch their eyes, and in exchange to run up a business which interferes materially with the income of the regular art dealer. So successful, in fact, from a commercial point of view, has been this peculiar combination of cocktails and fine art that the senior member of the Painters' Guild of Gebbie & Barle has come on to Chicago to prevent by injunction, if possible, the further sale of photographs of Wertheimer's famous "Revenge of the Flowers." Mr. Gebbie walked into a place in the Ashland Block where the painting is now on exhibition, saw it and bought a photograph of the painting.

"I own the original of the 'Revenge of the Flowers,'" he said, "and it is copyrighted. If you sell any more photographs I shall get out an injunction and sue you for damages." But the saloon-keeper had a certified check for \$10,000, and he possessed the guarantee of the genuineness of the big canvas, and he told Mr. Gebbie to go ahead with his legal proceedings. Then Mr. Gebbie calmed down somewhat and proceeded to look at the painting more critically. It bore the artist's signature, and on this stretcher was stamped his dress in red wax. Mr. Gebbie was puzzled. Then he was shown letters from Wertheimer himself, and they explained the apparent mystery. "Several years ago," he wrote, "I painted a small study of 'The Revenge of the Flowers.' I gave it to a lady, and she had it hung up in her room. Mr. Gebbie admitted that his picture was much smaller than the one before him, but he was still not satisfied. He left the place vowing that all the powers of the law should be invoked to stop the outrage."

Head Hunting.

Mr. MacDonald Cameron, M. P., gives some interesting information about the Drak's apocryphal of his recent visit to Borneo. He comes to the conclusion that the practice of head hunting has to do with a superstitious belief as to the future state. The greater number of heads a man possesses the greater a hero he is considered in this life and the next. The owners of the heads are believed to possess a magic. "I have sat in the house of a chief," he says, "reading by the light of a lamp, the reservoir of which was the skull of an ancient enemy of the tribe, and in front of me was a row of skulls of men who had been decapitated by an ancient hero."



Mlle. Guilbert sings, "I do not know why."

and again the hand-clappings, and the stamping of feet, and the bravos resound—even outside the building. What will it be this time? Oh, something altogether new and innocent, remarks a Frenchman beside us; "she will show you that she does not depend on naughtiness alone." And, no more she does, for she next delights the audience with "Je ne Sais Pas Pourquoi," or "I Do Not Know Why." This charming little song is followed by "Le Fiacre," a typical Parisian "Café Chantant" piece, inane, incomprehensible. What can be said about it had enough? But this singer, with voice and expression, renders it to thunders of applause, and, for a conclusion, puts aside her evening costume to sing "Mlle. Alice," which is a take-off of a very common personage at Paris—the English governess. An American is generally liked by the French, but an Englishman is cordially detested everywhere in France, and the reception of the very telling bit on English governesses in general, or rather as a Frenchman wants to believe they are, is a most enthusiastic one. The singer comes back on the stage and answers to the wild demonstration, and bows her thanks again and again; then she makes a desperate effort to get away from the wings. Once more she is called out; generous as she has been, the audience insists. Once more she bows her thanks to the throng, and tries again to retire. After the lowest of bows she says: "Je ne puis plus." That settles it. The hearers will come another night.

ROBERT K. TURNBULL.





THE 400.

Their Lenten Diversions in New York.

How "Swell" Clubs and Dancing Classes are Finding Recreation.

The Ambitious Matrons are Refurbishing Their Homes.

Mrs. Jarley's Wax Works Revived—A Flashlight Photograph Club—Equestrian Football—Romors of Lenten Slummings.

Special Correspondence of The Times.

New York, Feb. 28.—Being "quiet" during Lent is not a hardship, if a little ingenuity is brought into play, by way of inventing simple amusements and recreations.

To the society woman, worn out with dinner dances, theater parties and receptions, the Lenten rest is a positive relief, and is looked forward to as a time when one can entertain as one will, and not as one must.

Society people this year have, one might say, "plunged" into Lent and its amusements. Even before the veil had fallen upon the season's gayeties, plans were being laid for Lent, and now the tide of the subdued festivities is at its merriest flow.

The afternoon dancing classes have been turned into sewing circle Lenten reunions. Evening dancing classes are meeting for wax work entertain-

with visitors to enjoy the sleighing when the weather permits and the rides and drives over the beautiful roads at all times. The Thursday Evening Club, an organization composed entirely of "exclusives," changed itself at the beginning of Lent from a dancing and merry-making club into a riding class. Not all of the members are equestrians, but all are fond of horses, and those who do not ride are invited to come each Thursday evening and chat while the riders give exhibitions of skill.

Some of the Thursday Evening Club members are experts on horseback. The men can pick up a pocket handkerchief while going at full speed. And many of the ladies can mount and dismount alone, besides being able to ride either right or left side, or lying down, which they do occasionally, just for a prank, of course.

Music riders are on the weekly programme. And the beautifully fitted up riding club where the riders are held is a dream of grace and beauty.

By and by the Thursday Evening Club proposes taking a few moonlight trips up the new driveway, along the west bank of the Harlem, on the road recently provided by the Mayor for the exclusive use of equestrians. But now, the weather is still so cold that a moonlight ride on horseback suggests, too seriously, an attack of pneumonia.

The 400 are riding less this Lent than last. Is it because so many other recreations are suggested?

FIFTH AVENUE WALKS AROUND THE RESERVATION.

One of the afternoon dancing classes has turned itself into a walking club. The "beat" is from Fifth avenue and Fifty-ninth street up to the reservoir and around it and back. This gives a two or three mile walk.

FLASHLIGHT CAMERA CLUBS.

Another dancing class, an evening class this time, has become a flash-

light camera club. All the pictures are taken by flashlight and experiments are made in grouping. For example, half a dozen young women are selected as subjects. At a signal the young women race across the room, pursued by the other members of the club, and are driven breathlessly into a corner. Suddenly the lights are turned off, the flash light is exposed and a picture is taken of the laughing, panting, disheveled maidens.

Some of the most satisfactory likenesses are taken in this way.

PONTOMANCY CLUB.

"Pontomancy" is a pet diversion

of the young women of the club. It is a game in which the fortunes of the players are determined by the fortunes of the cards.

At the Flash-light Camera Club.

With maidens, who find time yet to spare upon their hands, "Pontomancy" is telling character and fortunes by the foot instead of the hand.

In the pontomancy clubs the young women meet early in the day, write upon paper each other's fortunes and, after a pleasant dinner, are surprised by the arrival of the boxes, who are invited to read the written fortunes and guess "who's who."

MRS. ASTOR'S MANDOLIN CLUBS.

The Ladies' Mandolin Club, started by Mrs. William Waldorf Astor, is meeting once a week for practice, led now by the Marquise Lanza, daughter of Dr. William A. Hammond of Washington.

Miss Sallie Stewart is an enthusiastic performer, as is also Mrs. Fish, sister of John Harper.

These musical clubs are so popular with the members that a season of rehearsal during Lent becomes as exciting as a series of dances.

MRS. JARLEY'S PADEREWSKI AND THE WHITE HOUSE BABIES.

"Mrs. Jarley's wax works," with new figures and a very pretty Mrs. Jarley were given last week. And with each season the figures change so that one cannot but welcome the return of Mrs. Jarley.

This year Paderewski is brought forward, running his fingers through his long locks and then striking the keyboard. Baby Ruth and Baby McKee are given as companion pieces and are rolled forward upon a standard.

As soon as wound up Baby McKee begins to cry and marches slowly past Baby Ruth who "goes" and "goes" as she marches forward with her armful of Tammany tigers and miniature White Houses.

Among the other pieces are the "Man Who Wrote Tarara-boom-de-ay," who sings the song so entitled, but does not touch the real Tarara ditty, "The Girl Who Loves the Man in the Moon," and "Mrs. Duffy's Pianny Portee." Individual figures involving some member of the club are also related.

Truly Lenten pastimes are numerous and suited to all.

ROMORS OF LENTEN SLUMMING.

It is rumored, though no one says "tis true, that many a gay "slumming" party finds ways to amuse itself quite out of the line of Lenten diversions.

The slumming parties are primarily for the relief of the poor who may be found wandering homeless and penniless in

the Bowery streets. And a deal of good they do. Shivering youngsters are given pennies for coffee, forlorn girls assisted to a reputable lodging, and the steps of befogged idlers turned toward home with money for food and coal.

But when the evening's work is over then comes—the play, of course. Little Bowery theaters are visited just for a lark, and oftentimes the indulgent character suggests, herself, a "turn" to steps of beggarly idlers turned toward home with money for food and coal.

Another very new wrap is of lady's cloth. It is blue, and is in two tiers, like the ecrú one. Like it, the blue wrap is also very full across the back and shoulders, and is rather long. The trimming this time is a head trimming. Each head is put on by hand—for the garment is too fine for passermenterie, and a pattern three inches in depth is

shorter one falling to the waist. Around the edge of each cape and up the sides of both fronts, there is a trimming of red, green and gold design wrought in the cloth. This trimming is precisely similar in effect to the border of an old-time Paisley shawl.

And, like it, it has a scanty yellowish-red fringe around the edge. The wrap is odd and very pretty. It has the shop-keeper will tell you, a "distinguished appearance." But it costs \$49, and that is more than many women care to pay for what is, after all, just a shoulder cape, to be thrown aside after it has done duty on the Easter and spring gowns.

BLUE LADY'S CLOTH WRAP.

Another very new wrap is of lady's cloth. It is blue, and is in two tiers, like the ecrú one. Like it, the blue wrap is also very full across the back and shoulders, and is rather long. The trimming this time is a head trimming. Each head is put on by hand—for the garment is too fine for passermenterie, and a pattern three inches in depth is

done in blue and gold beads. You can have the garment complete for \$29. There have been many of this kind sold.

MODIFIED NORFOLK JACKET.

The English Norfolk jacket has just been modified to meet the crinoline emergency. The new Norfolk falls most to the knee, and has one very broad plait in the back. A belt of the same material, or of metal—silver, gold or bronze—confines it snugly at the waist. This wrap is a favorite with pretty Mrs. Berry Wall. If the folds of the crinoline be too ample to be provided for by a single plait, the jacket is slit up the back and a plait is laid on each side of the back seam.

There may be time to be a return to the old mantilla—there are hints of it in some Paris designs—but at present the true crinoline wrap is entirely new with this season. It is an imitation of nothing.

SLASHED LONG COATS.

A tight-fitting long coat, slashed at back and sides, is to be seen over one of the newest crinoline dresses. Over another there is a garment, very long upon each side, tight-fitting in the waist, belted, and so widely slashed at the back that the folds of the crinoline skirt stand out through the opening, producing something of the old fan-like effect.

One of the young women in Mr. Crane's new play, *On Probation*, wears a garment like the one just described. And there have been three ordered in green bengaline to open over brown skirts.

CRINOLINE CIRCULARS.

The crinoline circular is a very voluminous affair, as you might imagine. It has a yoke, not more than two or three inches deep, and to this yoke is shirred, by a simple shirring, enough material to enfold a crinoline skirt. These circulars are very pretty to look upon, for they are usually of bright-hued material, and they fall in long, graceful folds. An exquisite one is of pink elder cloth, edged with a pink feather trimming, and lined with satin of the palest green.

For European travel, and for wear aboard ship, nothing can exceed the comfort of a crinoline circular, for it is big enough to wrap one in its folds from head to heels. So, even though the crinoline skirt be left at home, let the woman who is going to Europe take along the crinoline circular and thank the world that the crinoline craze has done her one good turn at least in providing her with this big warm cloak.

THE CRINOLINE WRAP.

To Be Worn With the Crinoline Skirt, of Course.

How Much It Will Cost to Cast Aside Old Jackets and Buy New—Capes Made of Ecrú Broad-cloth.

Special Correspondence of The Times.

New York, Feb. 24.—With the crinoline gowns which the modistes assure us will be the rule the coming season, and not the exception, there must be worn, for a time at least, a wrap or outer garment.

The crinoline wrap must make ample provision for the voluminous folds of the crinoline skirt, and must also accommodate nicely the padded shoulders and puffed sleeves which usually accompany it.

A shawl would answer the purpose nicely. But shawls, although predicted by Paris writers, are not yet in evidence. Moreover, a shawl conceals entirely the prettiest outlines of a woman's figure, and what is more to the point with the spring dressmakers, it hides the gay materials and fancy trimmings which are specially abundant this spring. Last summer's wrap is too long and too narrow for this season's wear. And the natty little jackets and jaunty blazers would be really funny worn with the crinoline.

Something new in wraps then is a necessity. And the crinoline wrap is both new and pretty.

CAPE OF ECRU BROADCLOTH.

In the plate-glass show windows of one of the most elegant dry goods establishments there now hang no less than six different styles of wraps and capes, and all are meant to be worn with the crinoline.

The most stylish one for a young woman is modeled after a shoulder cape. It is half long, extending a few inches below the waist. The material is a very heavy quality of ecrú broad-cloth, and there are two capes, the

or ribs are one-eighth of an inch wide and are usually in two shades of the same color. Shadow serge costs \$1 and under new yard, and is especially pretty in the color, which is known as "new brown." Fancy the hue of maple sugar and glossy chestnut combined, and you have "new brown." About two and a half or three yards of goods will be required. Around the neck you will need a heavy ruching of velvet, and this will take a yard of velvet and will cost \$1. As a finish to the cape you must edge it with trimming if you would be quite in the fashion of the spring. Get for the purpose some passermenterie in brown and gold, with a touch of red in it if possible. This may cost 48 cents a yard, but it will not cost any more.

In putting on the passermenterie the long stitches should be taken on the outside of the cape, where they will not show among the gay threads of the passermenterie. This does away with the necessity of lining the cape to hide the stitches. Edge both stories of the cape and run the trimming up the fronts until it is hid in the ruching.

THE FIRST SPRING GOWN.

And what is it like, this first hint of spring, as eagerly looked for as a botanist seeks an anemone under the snow? Ah, well, I warn you to put up your lorgnettes or you may pass it by—for it isn't a thing to strike astonishment!

The skirt of it is cheviot, pale gray and white, in small checks, broken like shepherd's plaid or the old-fashioned blanket shawls. It is made with a pointed yoke, and this is its novelty. For this yoke must not be mistaken for an ordinary belt; it is fitted to the figure, curving outward as it descends, and the skirt is made to receive it and it is sewed into the skirt. At the same time its upper edge is high and straight round and takes the place of a belt.

The bodice is a blouse of canary-colored silk foulard that puffs a little over the wide belt with an effect to which I called attention here two weeks ago. This short, full effect gives the waist below a small look without drawing in the corset strings. The blouse has narrow gallow edges of black and red. Very chic; very simple and elegant.

Made after the same model, another gown has the skirt done in a broken plaid in the same color, and the blouse of red foulard cut down pointed in front over an inner skirt effect, strapped horizontally with black gallow.

Still another has the blouse of the same material as the skirt. It, however, falls off in character; the blouse needs to be of more decorative material. All these skirts have only a narrow border of three overlapping cords on a tiny cluster of folds.

In cloth gowns this waist-gore is also to be seen. Thus a chocolate-brown cloth has a bodice pointed like these yokes and a skirt of more decorative material. All these skirts have only a narrow border of three overlapping cords on a tiny cluster of folds.

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SPRING GOWNS AT FELIX'S.

The Paris Rush to See What They are Like.

The Cosmopolitans Come Together—The First Spring Cloak and the First Spring Gown—Party Gowns for Buds.

Special Correspondence of The Times.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—Spring fashions are on view at Felix's and all the world, in fact, has hastily dropped off its skates and courses madly to learn in what sort of flummery it is fated to perspire next season.

There is a delicious melange of humanity met here—Spanish princesses, Russian baronesses, South-American grandees, North American Yankees.

When it comes to gowns, the hearts of womankind beats as one.

Long salons indoors of white and gold and electric light; pile carpets; women moving softly about in rich garments; perfumes; murmurs in many tongues, and ranged statue-like on pedestals, and of far greater importance than the whole, the sale full of Venuses in the Louvre, the latest creations of dressmaking art.

THE FIRST SPRING GOWN.

And what is it like, this first hint of spring, as eagerly looked for as a botanist seeks an anemone under the snow? Ah, well, I warn you to put up your lorgnettes or you may pass it by—for it isn't a thing to strike astonishment!

The skirt of it is cheviot, pale gray and white, in small checks, broken like shepherd's plaid or the old-fashioned blanket shawls. It is made with a pointed yoke, and this is its novelty. For this yoke must not be mistaken for an ordinary belt; it is fitted to the figure, curving outward as it descends, and the skirt is made



## GEN. HARRISON.

## Plans of the President for the Future.

## What He and the Cabinet Officers Will Do After Retiring.

## The President as a Pedestrian—Inauguration Etiquette.

## Cleveland's Ambition. That His Administration Shall Be Brilliant Socially—The Inauguration Ball—Prices of the Period.

## Special Correspondence of The Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The capital has become a great whispering gallery. There is so much talk about what Mr. Cleveland and his Cabinet will do when they take office that volumes could be written every hour in the day. The city is rapidly filling with visitors. The hotels are all crowded. There is not a room to be had, even at the second-rate boarding-houses. Flags are flying in every direction. There are crowds of bunting in the streets, and everybody is awaiting the coming event.

There is one man here, perhaps, more anxious than any other for inauguration day. It is Mr. Harrison. He has had so much of sorrow and disappointment within the last few months that it would be strange, indeed, if he did not want to get away from here and back to the old home in Indianapolis. I saw Mr. Harrison walking slowly along Pennsylvania avenue. The crisp air had put a tinge of color in his cheeks. His head was bowed as he thought of the years of his life. He seemed to be looking at the ground, and his eyes were fixed on the ground. He seemed to be looking at the ground, and his eyes were fixed on the ground. He seemed to be looking at the ground, and his eyes were fixed on the ground.

While the main topic of conversation, very naturally, is Mr. Cleveland, and his probable actions for the next four years, there are those who feel interested enough to inquire what Mr. Harrison is going to do. So many reports have been printed about his future actions, and none of them correct, that the President has been exceedingly annoyed. The illness of Mrs. Harrison prevented the President from actively taking part in the late campaign, and when the great defeat of November came, he was still at the bedside of his dying wife, nursing her tenderly. Since her death he has transacted the public business as well as he could, but without much interest. He has a devoted wife. She was all the world to him. It may be for the reason of the great loss he sustained in her death that he has not made answer publicly to the many adverse criticisms of his friends in the Republic. He has not made answer publicly to the many adverse criticisms of his friends in the Republic. He has not made answer publicly to the many adverse criticisms of his friends in the Republic.

The etiquette that obtains about inauguration provides that the President-elect shall call upon President Hayes immediately after his arrival in Washington. This will only be a brief call of ceremony. Mr. Harrison will return the call, and upon inauguration morning he will drive to the Arlington Hotel, where Mr. Cleveland will be quartered, and take the carriage to the Capitol. Mr. Cleveland will sit upon Mr. Harrison's left in the carriage that will take these two distinguished men down Pennsylvania avenue. After the inauguration ceremonies Mr. Harrison will return with President Cleveland in the same carriage, and will take Mr. Cleveland's left. They will drive to the reviewing stand on the White House grounds, and Mr. Cleveland will take up his position on a little dais, where he may see and be seen. Mr. Harrison will occupy a seat at his left for a time, and after this he will be driven to his private car in waiting and start at once for Indianapolis, while Mr. Cleveland will go to the White House, where the Democratic jollification will begin in earnest.

Thus we make and unmake Presidents. Mr. Harrison hopes to spend the remainder of his life in Indianapolis. He will resume the practice of law and attend to his private interests. He will not devote his time to literature, although it is hoped that he will do considerable writing during next year, and for this work he will be paid. He should be able to earn quite \$50,000 a year between literature and the law. For the time being he has declined the \$10,000 fee offered by the Leland Stanford University in California for lectures on law, but he may be prevailed upon later to take up the tempting proposition. Mr. Harrison does not think it would be dignified in an ex-President to rush before the public so soon.

When Mr. Harrison came to Washington as President his friends knew that he was not a rich man, indeed, far from it. He was never a wealthy man, and out of his \$50,000 a year salary as a President he has not been able to save much. Mrs. Harrison's illness cost him quite \$30,000. Nothing that medical skill could suggest was left undone to save her life, and it is told that the expenses of the last few weeks of her illness were nearly \$10,000 a week. It is said on reliable authority that Mr. Harrison's income on what money he has saved will not be over \$2500 a year when he returns to Indianapolis. While on this topic of Mr. Harrison's retirement, many say that there are numerous Republicans here who believe that he will be the candidate of the Republican party in 1896. Chaucer M. Depew is one of the men who cherishes this idea. I heard him state at a dinner a short time ago his belief that Mr. Harrison would be the only living ex-President, residing in the State in the West not far from the World's Fair Exposition in Chicago, where all prominent Americans will come before its close, a man of magnetic speech who is closely in touch with public affairs, he would be the one Republican upon

whom all eyes would be turned for 1896. He would be invited to all the great banquets, and thus be kept in public view until the next nominating convention, when the wisdom of his administration would become apparent, and he would be again selected to lead the Republican hosts. Mr. Depew is a firm believer in this, and there are others who think the same way.

It is interesting to know what the members of Mr. Harrison's Cabinet will do when they become private citizens. Attorney-General Miller will return to Indianapolis and practice law. He is far from being a wealthy man, but is regarded as a good lawyer, and should have no difficulty in making a large income. Secretary of the Navy Tracy will form a law partnership and practice here and in New York. Secretary of the Interior Fish will engage in farming and stock-raising. Secretary of State Foster will be engaged for two years under President Cleveland as agent of the Bering Sea Arbitration. He has been one of the attorneys for the United States Government in the Bering Sea Arbitration. He will represent Mexico and Spain as agent and attorney in this country. Secretary Elkins will return to New York and engage in various railroad enterprises. Postmaster Wauamaker will devote his time to his own business. Secretary of the Treasury will look after his manufacturing interests in Ohio, and Secretary Noble will resume the practice of law in St. Louis. Secretary Elkins, Mr. Wauamaker and Secretary Charles Foster are the only members of President Harrison's Cabinet who are regarded as wealthy. Secretary Tracy has some money, but he is not nearly as well off as the other gentlemen named.

To turn for a moment from the outgoing to the incoming administration, it must be said that all indications point to a remarkably gay season here. To begin with, Mr. Cleveland is in the best of health and spirits. He is young and charming and will bring about her some of the loveliest of our American women. The death of Mrs. Whitney, once so prominent in Washington society, has thrown a shadow of gloom over the city, but Mrs. Whitney would not have been so prominent in Washington during this administration as she was when her husband was Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Cleveland, too, is anxious that his administration shall be brilliant socially as well as politically. He has been honored as no other American has ever been honored before. He never was more independent of political bosses or managers than now. He can and will do as he pleases. If his administration is a failure the fault will be his own and not that of any one else, and there is no doubt that the coming year will be the most brilliant socially as any in the history of our Government.

One thing which strikes the visitor of today is the earnestness with which Democrats from all over the country go into the inauguration preparations. Democrats are arriving here by every train, and are coming from every State in the Union, coming in special cars and in delegations. The city has hotel quarters engaged. The foolish ones will have no place to lay their heads. There is a notable increase among the visitors of the wives and daughters of Democratic visitors. There are all sorts of rumors about Mr. Cleveland and his future plans, and after that, the next thing of absorbing interest is the inauguration ball, how they shall get there and what they shall wear. It is expected that fully five hundred thousand visitors will be here by inauguration morning. There will be a delegation from every State in the Union, coming in special cars and in delegations. The city has hotel quarters engaged. The foolish ones will have no place to lay their heads. There is a notable increase among the visitors of the wives and daughters of Democratic visitors. There are all sorts of rumors about Mr. Cleveland and his future plans, and after that, the next thing of absorbing interest is the inauguration ball, how they shall get there and what they shall wear. It is expected that fully five hundred thousand visitors will be here by inauguration morning.

The Committee of Public Comfort promises to look after all those who cannot find accommodations at the hotels, and many visitors coming here have made arrangements for quarters with private families. The various parties by representatives of this committee and assigned to respectable and comfortable boarding houses. If the weather is fine on inauguration day, the ceremonies will be worth making a long journey to see, and the inauguration ball will be met at the various parties by representatives of this committee and assigned to respectable and comfortable boarding houses. If the weather is fine on inauguration day, the ceremonies will be worth making a long journey to see, and the inauguration ball will be met at the various parties by representatives of this committee and assigned to respectable and comfortable boarding houses.

Now the building is completed, the arrangements are in the hands of competent men, and when the inauguration comes, there is no doubt that it will be the gayest inauguration ball seen in Washington in many years. The entire floor will be in charge of Manager Edwin B. Hay, who will have a committee of 500 men at his service. The floor will be divided into sixteen sections, so many men having exclusive jurisdiction over a particular section. Directly in front of the orchestra stand Manager Hay will have his place, and he will be in telephonic communication with his deputies all over the room. As the ball is to take place on Saturday evening, it will begin early and end promptly at 12 o'clock. President and Mrs. Cleveland will arrive about 10 o'clock. One room will be reserved for the President and his party. There will be a raised stand seating about 300 people, and to this the President's party will be conducted. It is the custom of the President and his wife to spend an hour or so in promenade among the people and making the acquaintance of those presented to them. There are no patronesses of an inauguration ball, and with the exception of the President's party, there will be nothing to indicate that Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland are any better than Mr. and Mrs. Smith of some small town in Georgia. It will be a thoroughly democratic ball in all respects. Tickets for the ball cost \$5 each, and all money received after the payment of bills go to the benefit of the poor of the District of Columbia. At the last inauguration \$25,000 were turned over to a committee to distribute for the benefit of the poor. It is settled that the decorations will be largely made of flowers, but, of course, the Stars and Stripes will be prominent.

It may interest some readers to know that while there is no rule governing the dress of men or women at an inauguration ball, men are expected to appear in evening dress and ladies in made of flowers, but, of course, the Stars and Stripes will be prominent. It may interest some readers to know that while there is no rule governing the dress of men or women at an inauguration ball, men are expected to appear in evening dress and ladies in made of flowers, but, of course, the Stars and Stripes will be prominent.

of enjoyment at the ball. There will be an abundance of good dance music, and after the strains of "Home, Sweet Home" at the close of the ball the inauguration ceremonies are considered over, and Mr. Cleveland and his advisers will take up the reins of Government. All this will be done so quickly that a foreigner happening in Washington on the 4th of March would get the impression that it was a great American fête day and not the completion of a political revolution.

FOSTER COATES.

## CAN'T FIGHT PIRATES.

## All the Gold-bearing Ships are Defenseless.

## Transatlantic Liners Would Prove Easy Prey for Bold Buccaneers—A Retired Mariner Looks for a Big Season.

The recent departure from New York of a transatlantic steamer with between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000 gold on board has originated inquiry as to what means of defense such a vessel might possess in the event of attack. Emil L. Boas, New York agent of the Hamburg-American Packet Company, which is one of the great gold-carrying lines, said to a Recorder reporter the other day that he did not have any fear of the gold being stolen in transit. "Every precaution," said Mr. Boas, "is taken to guard the gold, from the moment it is delivered at our pier until it is landed in the proper hands on the other side. The gold is watched on the trip from the sub-treasury to the steamship, and all that is necessary for us is to see that the correct number of kegs, which contain the shining metal, is delivered on board. The kegs are put in the steamship's strong box. There is no particular place on the ship where this is located, but, wherever it is, it is safe from thieves and intruders. The room is iron on all sides, and it is securely fastened with a heavy lock. The kegs have been placed in position. The key to the room is given to the first officer, and the captain is responsible for its safe delivery, he being the only person who has access to the place."

"What if one of the steamers were attacked by pirates in midocean?" "Ah, that is another thing," said Mr. Boas, reflectively. "But, in the first place, there are not many pirates, and the sea is safer than the ordinary highway. Still, it would not be impossible for a pirate craft of the right sort to hold up a steamship and make the captain and passengers give up their valuables, just as in the old days, when the bold buccaners were the masters of the ocean. The ocean liners are built for speed, and it would take a lively pirate ship to hum along at a twenty-knot gait. If it were simply a case of chase the gold-carrying steamers could show their heels to all the pirates that ever existed. But, if the pirates carried heavy guns and trained these on the steamship? Under those circumstances the steamship would have to stop, unless the captain was a very fello and chose to take the risk of sinking the ship or getting away."

## EASY WORK FOR A PIRATE.

"The ocean steamships have no means of defense against such an attack. They do not carry cannons or other arms except small ones for use in the case of mutiny. They are defenseless, and would not resist a shot from a gun of ordinary caliber, and fighting would be out of the question. It would be easy for a pirate ship to fly a signal that would bring a steamship to a standstill, and then the cannon of the pirate would hold it until the treasure was taken from the steamship of value. If it were a gold-carrying steamship the gold could be taken without much trouble, if the pirates knew where it was located. Five or ten million dollars in gold could pay very well for the pirate ship, and the pirate would not take to go through a steamer, and it would throw the work of the old-time pirates in the shade. But while it is true that a steamship could be successfully attacked, I have no fear for the safety of the ocean liners. The crews of pirate ships are not as numerous as the crews of steamships, and the pirates are not as well equipped as the steamships. The pirates are not as well equipped as the steamships. The pirates are not as well equipped as the steamships.

"Why," said Capt. Wallis, "there is nothing about among all the ocean liners that could stand for a moment if a saucy little pirate raised the black flag and uncovered a six-pounder. The millions of dollars in specie that are taken to sea in these liners would be the greatest of ease if the proper plans were laid, and it could be arranged so that the identity of the pirate craft would never be known."

## EXPECTS A BIG HAUL SOME DAY.

"Say that the pirate held up several steamers at any time when the gold shipments were heavy, \$30,000,000 and \$40,000,000 could be picked up in a few days and all the knowledge that the pirates have of the location of the pirate ship would be from her appearance. The money could be taken to some place and hidden under cover of darkness, and if the steamer could not be altered so as to make the disguise perfect she could easily be scuttled, and all trace of her would be the way of fitting up a steamer with armament, but there is nothing that would not be easy where the stake played for is so heavy. What is to prevent the commander and crew of some of the little war ships of a third-rate nation from turning pirates and scouring the high seas for plunder? In a very short time they could pick up fabulous wealth, and before the war ships of other nations could get on their track the money could be disposed of and report published that the ship and all on board were lost. The pirates may never come within a saucy pirate ship will rule the seas, but with such tremendous temptation in the way of enormous wealth, practically unguarded, who can tell the moment when one of the big ocean liners will bring the news to port that she was laid up by an unknown craft, boarded by masked men in midocean, and relieved of all the gold bullion on board."

WALL-PAPER, paints, oils, etc., cheap. 241 S. Main street. A. G. Godfrey.

## THE AGE OF ALUMINUM.

## The World Shall Shine with New Luster.

## TWENTIETH CENTURY PROPHECY.

Professor Ridpath Foresees Great Things.

Secretary Noble on the Development of the West—Secretary Foster and H. Walter Webb on Railway Speed—Hall We Have a New White House?

[Copyright, 1893, by American Press Association.]

Among the greatest changes which the fifth Columbian year will discover will be the substitution of aluminum for iron and of sound for sight in the world of learning. These things of civilization demands and will find in the Twentieth century. Both of these substitutions imply a striking change in the relations of man to the laws of his environment.

The progress of the human race has been marked and recorded at every stage by the use of materials found in the earth. The present civilization of the world is founded on iron. For nearly 3,000 years iron has been the most important material substance in the arts of life. We live in an age of iron. The whole present fabric is built almost exclusively on this coarse, strong metal. The age of iron marks the first emergence of mankind into the conscious state. Before the epoch of national consciousness there had been two ages of stone. Barbarism has always had stone for its substance and symbol. In the intermediate stages of man life the race advanced to copper and then to bronze. There was a brief copper age and then a longer age of bronze. Finally came the age of iron. It has been the age of battle and power and conquest. Civilization has caught the hue and quality from that material, and to the world which has owed her preservation.

We are not to suppose that the age of iron will last forever. Nothing lasts forever. All things obey the law of evolution and transformation. Just as stone has been replaced by copper and bronze, and shall iron give place to aluminum. The people will not call it aluminum or aluminum, but aluminum-for-short. There will be an age of aluminum surpassing all the previous ages of man's development. The age of power and conquest shall yield to an age of glory and peace. The age of iron shall be the age of the Twentieth century. That beautiful, universal and everlasting metal, constituting as it does so large a part of the earth's surface and body, will bear up the whole stupendous fabric of knowledge and progress which shall rise around our descendants in the closing decade of the Twentieth century.

The world shall shine with the new luster of its principal metal. All things shall become whiter than silver. All the exterior aspects of life shall be burnished to the gleam of the new metal. The houses and the streets, the bridges and the temples, all moving machinery and far-off battlements shall blaze with a new light, reflecting the new dawn of the ages to come.

The second great change from the fourth to the fifth Columbian year will be the substitution of sound for sight. It will be the restoration of the human ear to its rightful office as the organ of enlightenment and learning. The Twentieth century will be substituted for the light wave as the vehicle of all our best information and intercourse. The ear is to take the place of the eye for the interest and instruction of mankind. A most unnatural thing has happened in the history of the human race. The eye of all ages has been instructed by sound.

All mothers, from the mother bird to the mother woman, teach their offspring by sound, by utterance. But instead of continuing this natural process of instruction to the complete development of the mind, we have substituted the eye for the ear. The youth at a certain age is led into a world of science and there dismissed to acquire if he can the painful use of meaningless hieroglyphics. There he must study with the eyes, learning the sense of crooked lines which he can never understand. He learns, how much, of energy and life and thought. He has been wasted in the instruction of the mind by characters and symbols. How the eyes of mankind have been dimmed and eclipsed and the faculties overthrown by this unnatural process of learning.

Man begins his acquisition of knowledge with words and he ends with words. But an unnatural civilization has taught him to walk the greater part of his intellectual journey by means of arbitrary systems of writing and printing. The fifth Columbian year will see him taught a hard thing withal—and taught on nature's plan of utterance. Nature teaches by sound only. Artificiality writes a scroll. Nature's book is a book of words. Man's book is a book of signs and symbols. Nature's book is a book of words. Man's book is a book of signs and symbols. Nature's book is a book of words. Man's book is a book of signs and symbols.

The fifth centennial of our discoverer will bring us the sound book in some form, and with that the intellectual equivoque of mankind will begin to be restored. The use of the eye for the offices of learning in place of the stronger ear has destroyed the equilibrium of the human mind. That equilibrium must be restored. The mental diseases and unrest of our race are largely attributable to the overexcitement of the faculties through ages of seeing.

The age of hearing is to come with the Twentieth century. That age will restore the balance. Memory, almost obliterated, will come again. The eyes will cool. The imagination will become calm, and the eye itself will recover from the injuries of overstrain and regain its power and luster. Man will see once more as the eagle sees and will know Shakespeare by heart. He will remember all knowledge and will see again, as of old, the stars in Carthage.

JOHN CLARK RIDPATH.

## Secretary Noble on the Development of the West.

[From Our Washington Correspondent.] Said Secretary Noble, of the interior department, looking to the people of the United States traveling at the rate of a hundred miles an hour a hundred years hence by means of electrical railways. "While traveling in the west a few months ago," said the secretary, "I read in a newspaper the advertisement of the company which has projected an electric line from Chicago to St. Louis. As I understand it, they are going ahead in a businesslike way, making contracts for construction, having passed through the experimental stage and reached the plane of reality and commercial certainty. Their expectation is to make the journey from Chicago to St. Louis in two hours and a half, or at the rate of a hundred miles an hour."

"It occurred to me then that these men must know what they are about, and that if a hundred miles an hour can be realized with safety and economy in this century, it is not too much to say that 500 per cent. greater speed, or possibly 100 per cent., will be reached a hundred years hence. Still, to be conservative and within the limits of the probable, I will estimate that in the year 1992 it will be a common thing to travel from New York to Chicago in seven or eight hours."

"I remember also reading a short time ago in one of Walter Wellman's letters that Thomas A. Edison, the greatest genius of this century, says electricity is terrestrial magnetism, and that the universe is full of it. According to Edison, the present system of producing electricity by friction is very expensive compared with what may be done by simpler processes. Edison believes electricity may be pumped out of the earth, or the sea, or the air, as water is pumped out of a stream. The only thing necessary being to find the form of pump that will do the trick."

will fall to pieces of its own weight, nor will the people, widely separated by distance, suffer from lack of heterogeneousness or common sympathy.

"One of the most wonderful things at this day to me in the far west is the likeness of the people there to the people of the Atlantic seaboard. They are with us in thought, speech, in feeling, in aspirations, in patriotism. Indeed they have more patriotism than we seem to have farther east. The nearer one gets to the Canadian border the warmer appears the love of the United States, the more eager are the citizens to float the stars and stripes. Up in Montana near the British line I found American citizens who kept their flags flying day and night, so anxious were they to advertise their country and their loyalty to it."

"Notwithstanding the vastness of our area and the immense distances between our far eastern and our far western possessions, every truly national thought appears to be known in one place as quickly as in the other. What some one has happily called thought waves go over this country with astonishing rapidity. The habits of the people are practically the same—the forms of speech, the idioms, even the slang. We are indeed one."

"If this is true now with our present methods of communication, how much truer will it be 100 years hence, when to the mail and the telegraph, the railway and the stagecoach, are added postal telegraphy, electric railways, long distance and short distance telephoning as cheap and common as post routes, and heaven only knows what inventions besides for facilitating an ever cheapening communication and transportation. Go into the patent office, which is a part of this great bureau, and see what we have done in 100 years. With that before him no man dare set a limit as to what may be done in the next 100 years."

## Vice President Webb on Railway Development.

It is not easy to make any positive predictions about the increase in railway speed, or at least to put a limit upon the possibility of swift travel in the next century, yet it is safe to make some approximate suggestions based upon judgments that come from the experience of today.

A few years ago an express speed of thirty-five miles an hour was regarded as fast travel. Today there are a number of trains which make regular runs of between forty and fifty miles an hour, and there is one train running from New York to Buffalo on the New York Central, a distance of 441 miles, at an average speed of about fifty-three miles an hour. This same train has made the run once at an average of less than a mile a minute, and it frequently attains a speed of as much as seventy or seventy-five miles an hour.

This experience, which is comparatively recent, has convinced me that we are still much under the limit of what may be expected by travelers in the Twentieth century. I expect to see in the Twentieth century trains running regularly at an average of sixty miles an hour, and I have no doubt that at least early in the next century there will be a number of trains on some of the greater roads whose schedule time will be for as much as 100 hours. I have no doubt that a traveler early in the next century will be able to get his breakfast in New York and his evening dinner in Chicago.

We have already learned how to construct locomotives which are capable of making ninety miles and more an hour, and we have learned how best to utilize their enormous powers. Given the perfect locomotive and we have very nearly secured the perfect machine of this sort—we need only two or three other conditions. There must be perfectly constructed tracks and roadbed. It must have inappreciable grades and very slight curves. It must be so made as to be elastic and yet withstand easily the strain caused by high speed. Then we must have a perfect signal system. That I am sure will be developed.

The block system of today is sufficiently thorough to make the high rates of speed attained by trains on my own road, for instance, possible. There should be no grade crossings—these eat up time dreadfully sometimes—and passenger cars must be made of steel, and the number of men limited to a high speed train. We need the best coal and of course highly trained employees. With these conditions they are sure to be obtained early in the next century—I feel safe in saying that regularly scheduled trains running 100 miles an hour will be operated by many of the railway companies.

The question of safety and of popularity will be no more considered than are the same questions when a person enters an ordinary express train of the present time. With the conditions that I have described above, a train running 100 miles an hour is just as safe as one running forty. In either case if an accident happens it is likely to prove disastrous. The tendency of the time is toward rapid travel, and it has already been discovered that these fast trains are not an experiment, but are put on the roads in response to a public demand.

## H. WALTER WEBB.

## Secretary Charles Foster on the Uses of Electricity.

[From Our Washington Correspondent.]

Secretary Foster, of the treasury department, looks to the people of the United States traveling at the rate of a hundred miles an hour a hundred years hence by means of electrical railways. "While traveling in the west a few months ago," said the secretary, "I read in a newspaper the advertisement of the company which has projected an electric line from Chicago to St. Louis. As I understand it, they are going ahead in a businesslike way, making contracts for construction, having passed through the experimental stage and reached the plane of reality and commercial certainty. Their expectation is to make the journey from Chicago to St. Louis in two hours and a half, or at the rate of a hundred miles an hour."

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by what he has already done he will succeed in finding the pump that will extract electricity or terrestrial magnetism, or whatever it is, from the earth at a cost so low as to make electricity the universal power. Imagine the revolution that will come in all civilization if Edison or some one else succeeds in doing this. Given electricity at one-tenth the present cost, and electrical power will become universal. Steam and all other sorts of power will be displaced, and with invention stimulated, as it will be, by the extraordinary cheapness of the new power, what may we not expect in the way of rapid transit, household conveniences, electrical carriages to take the place of horses, elevators in business and private houses, and all sorts of machinery?

"If this theory of Edison proves to be correct, and the electrical experts are not mistaken in their plans for rapid travel, the next hundred years will develop changes more stupendous than have been shown by the last hundred, in which pretty nearly every useful thing there is in the world has been invented. I cannot see that I have any belief that we are on the eve of an industrial revolution as a result of electrical research and experiment, and I take much comfort from the reflection that the people of the United States are likely to be the first to feel the effect of this new development, in fact, as it is their want, to lead the nations on to a more perfect and perhaps as yet undreamed of civilization."

## Elijah W. Halford on the White House of the Future.

[From Our Washington Correspondent.]

"In the executive mansion of a hundred years hence," said President Harrison's private secretary, Elijah W. Halford, "I think I can see the present building as the central part. There is no doubt that this building will soon have to be enlarged. There is not room enough in it for the family and the office of the president for the social entertainments of public levees which tradition requires the president to give. But I do not think the people will ever consent to the destruction of this house. Too many memories cling about it; too many of the great men and great events of the country's history have been associated with it."

"Since I have been here I have often wondered at the skill with which our forefathers built this mansion. A hundred years have passed since its foundations were started—the cornerstone of the White House was laid a century ago the first day of October—and it is a good, serviceable and comfortable house still. Its only deficiency is in the matter of room. It is stately, elegant, impressive. In its enlargement I think some such plan as that suggested by late Mrs. Harrison would be followed—preservation of the present structure and throwing out of wings on either side. That would give room for the living apartments of the president's family, for the public offices and for the ceremonial or social functions which must take place in the presidential house."

"The White House of the future will, therefore, in my opinion, be simply the White House of the present enlarged. I do not believe it will ever be found desirable to separate the president's residence from his office. My four years' experience here has convinced me that the separation of the future private secretary to the president and his family should also be provided with living apartments in the executive mansion. The president of the United States finds it necessary to work nearly all the time, and when he is not working his private secretary close at hand. This means the night as well as the day."

"Probably more than half the evenings of the last four years I have spent in my office, busy either with my own work or standing ready to assist the president. To do this I have had to leave my own home at night after dark, and to me this is a great inconvenience. The private secretary should have his home in a part of the executive mansion set apart for his use, and this necessity should be recognized in the enlargement of the house. The enlargement of the house should be such that the law under which the mansion is re-created."

"A hundred years hence I think the president of the United States will have much less work upon his hands than he has now, though the country will be twice as great and the number of his responsibilities larger. For long before that time the president will cease to give personal consideration to a myriad of matters which now consume their time and their energies. The president of the future will not, in my opinion, pay any attention to minor appointments. Every government post, every cabinet minister, foreign minister and a few bureau officers and perhaps a score or so of the most important administrative officers, will be filled by heads of departments without so much as consultation with the president. The president's time will be taken with the minor appointments. He is perplexed, annoyed, worn out by them. His energies are so sapped that it is only by tremendous sacrifice of comfort and strength that he is able to give thought and study to the important and serious matters of state demanding his attention."

"Mr. Blaine said to me a year or two ago that he believed the day was soon coming when a president would not permit himself to be bothered about postmasters and collectors and consuls and minor officials. A president would spend his time hiring brakemen and track repairs. My observation in the White House has been that some such change in administrative methods is not only desirable, but absolutely necessary in the near future."

## A Rainy Day Marriage.

It was pouring hard, and a certain minister long since filling one of our city pulpits, settled himself for an afternoon of sermonizing. Suddenly there came a sharp ring at the bell. On opening the door a gentleman and lady, both in ordinary apparel and much the worse for the storm, stepped into the hall.

"Say, parson, we want to be spliced—don't you, Mary?"

Mary nodded cooly, as if the splicing process were a matter of supreme indifference to her.

"You see, parson," continued the prospective bridegroom, "we didn't have work in the mill today and we wanted to get in the time, and so I told Mary that she might as well be spliced today as any time. Mary said her clothes wasn't fit, but I told her they'd do for a rainy day."

He had his license, and so choking back his indignation, he didn't know what was the custom for the lady to set the wedding day the parson was to be witness, and the two were spliced.—Lewiston Journal.

## The Deadly Power of Bees.

At Mantes, Lucien Petit, seventeen years of age, while driving in a cart drawn by a horse and donkey passed a garden in which there were some bees. The bees were so numerous that they stung the boy's face, neck and arms. He was so badly stung that he died in a few hours. The bees were so numerous that they stung the boy's face, neck and arms. He was so badly stung that he died in a few hours. The bees were so numerous that they stung the boy's face, neck and arms. He was so badly stung that he died in a few hours.

Whether from the excessive heat, or some other cause, the bees swarmed out of the approach of the cart, and the lad just had time to jump down and take refuge in a ditch full of water when they attacked the team. Made mad by the myriad of stings, the poor animals galloped away at a furious rate, followed by the bees. The donkey soon succumbed, and the horse survived only a very short time. The lad in the ditch witnessed this extraordinary scene, trembling with fear.

When the horse and donkey were dead the crowd of bees flew back to their hives, and Lucien Petit, taking courage, crept out of the ditch and ran off to Mantes, where, it can be easily imagined, his story was scarcely believed.—Cor. London Standard.

## He Was Not Guilty.

Teacher (suddenly)—Willie, where is Fire Island?

William—I don't know, sir. I ain't had it.—Harper's Bazar.

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